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ANDROPOV'S RESPONSE TO REAGAN SPEECH REPORTED

AU292005 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Soviet media yesterday published and broadcast the statement made by Andropov, the Kremlin chief, responding to the proposals made by U.S. President Reagan in his UN speech. The statement is addressed in threatening military language not only to Washington, the military rival, but also to other countries and peoples. Accusing the United States of having adopted an aggressive course, Andropov states that the Soviet Union itself will not permit the United States to achieve dominant positions in the world. The transformation of the battle of ideas into a military confrontation, Andropov threatened, will cost all mankind very dearly. Openly expressing the determination of the Soviet social imperialists to continue the arms race and to legitimize the Soviet spheres of influence and intervention, Andropov said that the time has come for this to be understood by all. The Soviet leadership, he said, does not conceal the line it will take in international problems in the current acute state of affairs, thus intimating that the Russian empire is prepared to engage itself in all kinds of military adventures.

The Soviet Union, said Andropov in this warmongering statement, will be in a position to give the appropriate answer to any attempt to [word indistinct] the existing military and strategic [word indistinct] and will accompany this by action. Although Andropov's statement is permeated by [word indistinct] demagogy, once again expresses in a strong manner the military threats and the superpower arrogance of the Soviet social imperialists.

IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE TO BE HELD 3-4 OCTOBER

AU291726 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] A scientific conference devoted to the Marxist-Leninist theoretical thinking of the AWP and Comrade Enver Hoxha will be held on 3-4 October. The participants will listen to nine reports on problems pertaining to the revolution and to socialist constructions in Albania. The conference will be attended by leading party and state cadres, working people in production, culture, the arts, and so forth. The conference will meet in the hall of the People's Assembly.

DAILIES REPORT LILOV RELIEVED FROM POSTS

AU301054 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 29 September 1983 carries on its front page a 300-word report, under the headline "Plenum of the BCP Central Committee," on the 28 September BCP Central Committee plenum held at the Boyana Residence. The item reports the organizations participating in the plenum and the subjects discussed, pertaining to the 1984 socioeconomic plan and budget. The last paragraph states as follows:

"The BCP Central Committee discussed organizational questions as well. It relieved Comrade Aleksandur Lilov, at his own request, from the Politburo and BP Central Committee Secretariat staff, because of his transfer to other work. Gratitude was expressed to him for his past activities." This item is carried by all Bulgarian dailies of 28 September on their frontpages under the same headline as RABOTNICHESKO DELO's. There is no further mention of Lilov in Bulgarian dailies of 28 September.

SFRY'S IKONIC HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS IN PLOVDIV

Meets With Lukanov

AU281552 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Bulgaria-Yugoslavia: Economic Cooperation -- BTA headline]

[Text] Plovdiv, September 28 (BTA) -- Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council, met on the fair grounds here today Mr Branislav Ikonic, chairman of the Executive Council of the Skupstina of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. During the talks and the ensuing meeting with the representatives of the Bulgarian economic and foreign trade organizations and of the Yugoslav business circles, who are here for the 39th autumn technical fair in Plovdiv, the possibilities for expansion of the economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia were discussed.

Meets Zhivkov, Filipov

AU291541 Sofia BTA in English 1513 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, Sept 29 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council, received the chairman of the National Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, Mr Branislav Ikonic.

During the friendly conversation a positive assessment was made of the economic relations between the economic organizations of the two countries, including those in the Socialist Republic of Serbia. Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized the existence of unexplored and unexploited chances for cooperation which proceed from the geographical proximity of the two countries, the common interests of intensification of the national economy, the transfer of the best achievements of the scientific and technological progress, and the renovation of production technologies.

The guest extended to the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council greetings and best wishes from the party and the state leadership of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Today, Mr Grisha Filipov, Ministerial Council chairman, also received Mr Branislav Ikonic. They looked into the concrete questions of the economic relations between the two countries, especially the relations with the Socialist Republic of Serbia. It was stressed that trade has marked a positive progress, that its level does not, however, correspond to the real potential of the two economies. Certain new forms and methods, the application of which would have placed the relations of cooperation on a stable, lasting and planned basis, too, were reviewed during the talks with the Bulgarian prime minister.

Special attention was paid to the long-term forms of agreement, the industrial joint production, and specialization of production. It was noted that the further development of these forms would help put bilateral relations on a planned long-term basis.

Mr Branislav Ikonic told his good impression of the development of the Bulgarian economy and, above all, of the machine building, the production of automation means and of chemistry.

TECHNICAL-SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH PRC

AU282016 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Bulgaria-China: Techno-Scientific Cooperation -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Sept 28 (BTA) -- Today the 21st session of the Bulgaria-Chinese Techno-scientific Cooperation Commission, which was held from September 23 through 28, ended here by the signing of a protocol.

Questions related to the exchange of specialists, technical documentation and samples in the sphere of the light industry, agriculture, mechanical engineering and other branches, were discussed at the session.

The document was signed by the chairman of the commission's two sides -- on the Bulgarian side, Mr Georgi Vutev, deputy minister of foreign trade, and on the Chinese side, Mr Ziao Peng, deputy-minister of agriculture, stockbreeding and fishing economy of the Chinese People's Republic.

PARTICIPANTS IN 28 SEP BCP CC PLENUM LISTED

AU281928 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Excerpts] A plenum of the BCP Central Committee was held at the Boyana Residence today. The plenum discussed the drafts on the unified plan on the socioeconomic development of the country and on the 1984 budget.

In addition to the members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee, the following persons also attended the plenum: the chairman of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission and its bureau, members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Permanent Board, the secretaries of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council and of the Bulgarian Komsomol Central Committee, and the chairmen of the okrug people's councils executive committees.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS 29 SEP

AU291313 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1300 GMT on 29 September carries a 3-minute live relay on the opening of the 10th session of the Eighth National Assembly.

At 1300 GMT the announcer reports the entrance of "Todor Zhivkov and Grisha Filipov."

The session is opened by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, who proposes that the deputies observe a few minutes of silence to pay homage to the deceased National Assembly deputies Prof Filip Filipov and Prof Ivan Nenov. He then proposes the following agenda:

"1. Draft bill approving the normative documents issued by the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria during the period 20 May-6 September 1983;

"2. Draft bill on the Uniform Plan for the Socioeconomic Development of Bulgaria during 1984;

"3. Draft bill on the 1984 state budget of Bulgaria;

"4. Proposal on elections of judges for the supreme court;

"5. Proposal on temporary assignment of jurists to participate in the Surpeme Court as judges."

After the agenda is unanimously approved by the National Assembly deputies, the live relay ends at 1303 GMT.

Belchev 1982 Budget Report

AU291625 Sofia BTA in English 1533 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, Sept 29 (BTA) -- The People's deputies approved today the report of the Bulgarian minister of finance, Mr Belcho Belchev, on the fulfillment of the 1982 state budget of Bulgaria.

The fulfillment of the 1982 state budget of Bulgaria is 16 milliards and 688 million leva in receipts and 16 milliards and 526 million leva in outlays.

The sum of receipts exceeds that of the outlays with 162 million leva at an approved exceeding of 10 millions by the National Assembly.

The favorable fulfillment of the budget for 1982, according to Mr Belcho Belchev, results from the improved effectivity of the economic activities and the public labour productivity.

"Considering the data on the past eight months of 1983 and the implementation of the unified plan for the socio-economic development of the country, we have every ground to maintain that this year's budget will be fulfilled well, with receipts exceeding the outlays, in spite of the extremely adverse climatic conditions," underlined Mr Belcho Belchev.

Belchev 1984 Draft Budget

AU291647 Sofia BTA in English 1538 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, Sept 29 (BTA) -- Today the minister of finance, Mr Belcho Belchev, submitted to the National Assembly Bulgaria's draft budget for the year 1984.

"The stable rates of development ensured also a stable financial balance," he said.

The draft-budget is being drawn up in a way to guarantee the financing of a proportional development of the economy, the carrying out of the key undertakings in the social sphere, the implementation of Bulgaria's obligations in the international division of labour. The budget preserves its unity by ensuring a complete control on incomes and their most economical and effective utilization in distributing the expenses.

In 1984, 17 milliard and 754 million leva of revenues and 17 milliard and 739 million leva of expenditure are planned.

More than 92 percent of the revenues will come from the economic and other socialist organizations. The chief sources of income are formed by the gross profit and the receipts for social ensurance.

The funds of the budget will be used mostly to finance the social and cultural undertakings and the development of the key branches of the national economy. In comparison with the plan for 1983 the gross profit will increase by one milliard and 319 million leva, the depreciations by 297 million leva and the social ensurance depreciations by 86 million leva.

The economic organizations will bring into the budget 8 milliard and 716 million leva gross profit depreciations -- taxes on the profit to the amount of 4 milliard and 630 million and taxes on the turnover to the amount of 4 milliard and 86 million leva. Thus 49 percent of the revenues in the budget are ensured. As a result of the increased profitability, the part of the profit placed at the disposal of the economic organizations increases substantially in comparison with the year 1983.

The revenues from the turnover tax are rising by 5.8 percent and are directly dependant on the volume, the quality and the assortment of the manufactured and marketed consumer goods. The economic and the other socialist organizations will bring into the state budget 3 milliard and 396 million leva for the purposes of state and public ensurance.

The revenues from taxes, fees and other payments from the population take less than 8 percent of the total volume of the budget. The expenditure in the state budget will ensure the necessary financial resources for the implementation of the tasks laid down in the uniform plan for socio-economic development of the country.

For the financing of the tasks as provided for in the uniform plan for socio-economic development, 8640.3 million leva are set aside according to the budget. Of these, funds to the tune of 1 milliard and 118 million leva have been set aside for fixed capital construction.

As a result of the increased financial resources of the economic organizations, the capital investment outlays in the budget are considerably decreased. The only exception are the economic organizations in the field of metallurgy and mineral resources -- both branches of particular importance for the harmonious and balanced development of the national economy.

One milliard and 232 million leva are assigned in the budget to the capital investments in the non-material sphere -- for the construction of schools, housing, hospitals and kindergartens. 681 million leva are alloted to the development of science and the greater portion of these is shouldered by the economic organizations. The budget allots 180 million leva to fundamental research.

Five milliards and 972 million leva are assigned to the social and cultural initiatives, excluding the outlays for capital repair and furnishing. Compared to 1983, these funds are increased by 3.1 percent. The outlays for education, health care, physical culture, sport and tourism are increased.

The sums allotted to culture exceed by 3.4 percent those in 1983 and will ensure the further development of the television and radio, the support of the libraries, museums, art galleries, cultural monuments, and some other activities and initiatives. Three milliards and 186 million leva are planned for social security.

The draft budget provides 300 million leva for the support of the state and government bodies. The necessary means for the defence and security of the country are also provided for by the budget.

"The draft budget is realistic, balance-tied and feasible. The preconditions necessary for its realization are created," said in conclusion Mr Belcho Belchev.

Bonev Reads 1984 Plan

AU291648 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, Sept 29 (BTA) -- Mr Stanish Bonev, chairman of the State Planning Committee and deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council, submitted for discussion at the National Assembly's session today a draft of the Unified Plan for the Socioeconomic Development of Bulgaria in 1984.

He noted that the major trends in the drawing of the plan have been the general intensification of the national economy in compliance with the requirements of the new economic approach and its mechanism and the all-round meeting of the material and intellectual demands of the people. Possibilities are sought in the draft plan for complete compensation for the losses caused by the adverse climatic conditions. The discrimination measures of the United States of America and the other imperialist countries towards the socialist countries are taken into consideration.

Mr Stanish Bonev analyzed the main results of the socioeconomic development of Bulgaria in the first three years of the 8th five-year plan. The national income will increase on the average by 4.6 percent a year, at a planned 3.7 percent. The public labor productivity will go up by more than 12 percent. Big industrial projects have been put in operation. The industry continues its development at high and steady rates. The volume of the industrial output will go on the average up by 5.1 percent a year. The output of the machine building and electronics will increase by 9 percent, of the chemical and the rubber industry by 9.1 percent, of the production of electricity by 6.6 percent.

The volume of farm production is expected to mark on the average about 3.5 percent increase a year.

The real income of the people is growing. The 1983 salary exceeded by 11 percent that of 1980. The public consumption funds have been increasing on the average by about 4.9 percent a year. This year they will reach 755 leva per capita of the population. The production will considerably increase and the assortment of the consumer goods will be diversified. More than 209 thousand new houses will be put at the disposal of the people in the three-year period.

Health care is being improved. Science, culture, education and mass media are developing along ascending lines.

Bulgaria's active participation in the socialist economic intergration and especially in the process of getting closer with the Soviet Union in all spheres of life is continuing.

"These results show the all-round economic, cultural and social progress of Bulgaria, they are a fresh new proof how correct and far-sighted the Leninist strategy of the Bulgarian Communist Party is", said Mr Stanish Bonev.

Mr Stanish Bonev underlined that the outset and the target of the draft plan on 1984 is the further all-round meeting of the material, intellectual and social demands of the people.

The real income per capita of the population will increase by about 2.5 percent and the salary will go up by about 2.5 percent. The public consumption funds are planned to reach 7 milliard leva, i.e. about 780 leva per capita of the population. The means for pensions will increase by 5.7 percent and a monthly pension will reach on the average 86 leva.

820 million leva of extra goods and services will be put at the disposal of the people as compared with 1983. The retail trade will go up by 4.2 percent. 72,100 new flats are planned to be built.

In the plan considerable attention is paid to the health care, the development of the working teams, the nature conservation. The material base of culture and the mass media is being improved. National income for 1984 is planned to increase by 3.8 percent.

Labor efficiency will rise by 4 percent, which will ensure the entire growth in the national income. It is also envisaged for material costs per one hundred leva of production to be 0.57 leva less than the planned distribution for the year.

It is being recommended for capital investments to go up to 8 milliard and 150 million leva. The prevailing part of these are to be injected in very important projects in production and non-production spheres.

To finance the expansion of the material base in scientific research, engineering and development, about 700 million leva are set aside. 344 scientific and technological tasks of national significance are to be transferred into practice.

The processes of concentration and specialization are to be further promoted. The output of industry will rise by 5 percent, with the ratio between industrial and farming output amounting to about 83 to 17 percent, which is typical for the industrially developed countries in the world.

In power generation, atomic power will be exploited to the full, while the thermoelectric plants will operate mostly on local coal. There will continue the modernization of existing and the construction of new metallurgical plants. There is envisaged faster-than-set rates of development for mechanical engineering and the electronic industry. In 1984 the rate of growth in them must be 10.2 per articles of low metal content and higher complexity. Faster rates are envisaged for the manufacture of computing and business equipment, the heavy machine-building, the manufacture of machines and equipment of the element base of the electronic industry.

The chemical industry, too, will develop at fast rates. Its output will rise by 8.9 percent. The output of the light industry will rise by 4.2 percent. Special attention will be paid to fashionable goods and to articles for children and teenagers.

The (?agriculture): There will be ensured the development of irrigational agriculture. The draft-plan envisages the planting of two milliard decares of maize and one milliard decares of soya and peas over irrigated areas. Construction and assembly works will rise by 3.9 percent. The transport system and the communications will develop.

There will continue the improvement of the territorial structure of the national economy. The country and people's councils will have 1 milliard and 100 million capital investments available to them.

In spite of the unfavorable situation on the international market and in spite of the worsening of the international economic and political conditions, trade will rise by 8.1 percent and will be twice as high as the rate of growth of the national income. In future, a leading role will be played by the relations with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist countries. "In 1984 as well Bulgaria's dynamic development will continue," said in conclusion Mr Stanish Bonev.

REAGAN 'UNDERMINES' PEACE PRINCIPLES AT UN

AU291200 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 28 Sep 83 p 2

[Michal Havran article: "The President's Exercise in Rhetoric: On Ronald Reagan's Speech at the 38th UN General Assembly Session"]

[Text] The United States is continuing its sharp course against the entire international community, against the most deep-set ideals of peace and humanity that are anchored in the basic document -- the UN Charter. Obviously, Washington did not consider it sufficient to make impossible both the arrival by air of Andrey Gromyko, head of the Soviet delegation, and his participation in the 38th UN General Assembly session that is currently proceeding in New York with its general debate. Newer and newer plans are being born in the kitchen of the escalation of tension -- this Monday Ronald Reagan came out, and on UN soil, with yet another effort to undermine the most basic principles of peace and international cooperation.

At the same time, it is typical that all American sallies against peaceful relations in the world are essentially taking place behind the curtain of pseudopeace phrases. The top American representative, who recited a part of his speech practically by heart, filled his mouth with peaceful words, ideas, and hopes. Let us note the introduction to his speech:

"I am again appearing before this body with the thought of peace. Last year I spoke in this hall to an extraordinary session on disarmament. Today I have come to renew my country's commitment to peace. I have come to speak of how we can remain loyal to the ideals from which this organization was born." Yes, truly "nice words" -- but they have one fault, they are not meant sincerely, they are words without significance because they are said by a politician who has sent Marines to Lebanon, military experts to El Salvador, American weapons to Chad.

The American propaganda prepared itself for Reagan's speech in the United Nations with particular pleasure. Long in advance, television, radio, and the press were declaring in unison that this would be one of "the President's best speeches in general," that Reagan would spare no goodwill to contribute to the cause of peace. At the same time, it was added that the President would not be able to refrain from making anti-Soviet sallies. But surely the one excludes the other! How can the American President speak of peace, and simultaneously grossly attack the country of the Soviets, the country which has been doing everything to maintain and consolidate the peace edifice on our planet since its very establishment.

But let us look more specifically at what the American President not only said, but also proposed, because in his speech he spoke a lot about the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States -- those negotiations which have been dealing with the limitation and reduction of intermediate-range nuclear arms for more than 2 years. So far, of course, without any success, through the fault of the United States; this merely affirms Washington's decision to do everything to make the deliberations end up a completely blind alley, so that the United States can thus start deploying new intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe toward the end of this year. The President spoke in the United Nations about a "new American approach" to these negotiations. And what did he offer? He said that he had instructed the American delegation in Geneva to negotiate "more flexibly"; but he immediately added that, in his opinion, "the best way to limit these arms" is his proposal on the so-called zero option; and that is a plan with which the United States aims to unilaterally disarm the Soviet Union and to acquire military supremacy. Quite logically, the Soviet Union cannot agree to this.

So far, only the allied governments of Italy, Great Britain, Holland, and the FRG have expressed a positive reaction to Reagan's "new approach." Gene Larocque, director of Washington's Center for Defense Information, said that Reagan's proposals do not represent "anything significant" and that they are merely aimed at pacifying the West Europeans, who are alarmed by the approaching deployment of new American missiles on the territories of their states. And this, before the eyes of the whole world, the American President has merely proved once again that peace moves are only empty rhetoric for his government's policy.

ANDROPOV STATEMENT ON U.S. POLICY ENDORSED

LD291832 Prague CTK in English 1643 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Commentary by Karel Cisar]

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Soviet Supreme representative Yuriy Andropov's statement about the policy of the United States has a great significance. This fully corresponds to the international situation which has deteriorated due to the U.S. military policy. Yuriy Andropov's statement pointed to a number of problems ensuing from the intention of the U.S. ruling circles to gain military superiority, and on its basis to dictate to the world. In the light of the U.S. foreign policy military course, the statement that the United States is not ready for responsible negotiations, and for agreement on halting the arms race, is extremely important.

Warnings to politicians who justify and support the dishonest U.S. policy, and create illusions about the flexibility just to put further conditions to the Soviet Union, and to demand new concessions, are also of a great significance. Yuriy Andropov's words that security of the Soviet Union and its allies will be ensured under any conditions should set the U.S. and NATO strategists and tacticians thinking about the absurdity of the present U.S. military plans, and the militarization of international politics as a whole. U.S. superiority in some types of weapons proved many times to be temporary, and the period of a relative advantage was always shorter with the introduction of a new type of weapon. The Supreme Soviet representative put the prospect of peace, security, and the saving of mankind and its civilization against the U.S. prospect of militarization of international politics and the world with fateful consequences for human existence.

CSSR-USSR Association Support

LD292207 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association in a statement issued today stressed that it is fully aware of the importance of the conclusions proceeding from the statement of Comrade Yuriy Andropov, and it supports them with all determination. It turns to all bodies, branches, and members of the association to express, by their increased activity, their stand toward the most important question of the present: the preservation of peace in the world.

HUSAK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR 29 SEP

LD292012 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia. They discussed the topical issues of cooperation in areas of common interest for the two fraternal parties and countries.

HUSAK MEETS WITH ICA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

LD292205 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, received at Prague Castle today members of the Executive Committee of the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA), the bodies of which are in session at present in our capital. Roger Kerinec, chairman of the ICA, informed Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, about the mission and the main directions of the activity of the ICA at present and about the results of deliberations of its working groups, committees and the Executive Committee. He also informed him about the agenda of the session of the Central Committee of the ICA which will, among other things, discuss the program of the 28th Congress of the ICA which will be in Hamburg next year.

Comrade Gustav Husak stressed the importance of the ICA and its efforts to solve global questions concerning mankind. In this connection he appreciated the role of the ICA in the struggle for economic and social progress, in the solution of problems of the Third World, in the struggle against economic oppression of working people. He emphasized that the key question for mankind at present is the struggle for the prevention of a nuclear war, for the end of feverish armament, for disarmament, and for the continuation in the process of detente. He appreciated the fact that the ICA by its activity contributes to the assertion and practical implementation of principles of peaceful cooperation and understanding among states with different social systems, to mutual trust and respect of people of different nations.

In conclusion, Comrade Gustav Husak expressed a belief that deliberations of bodies of the ICA in our country will be successful and will contribute to the dissemination of the noble ideas of cooperatives in the world, to the deepening of cooperation within the cooperative movement in the effort for social progress, and to the strengthening of the struggle of nations for the protection and strengthening of peace.

OFFICIALS ATTEND PRC NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

LD291952 Prague CTK in English 1650 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Prague [no dateline, as received] -- Chinese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Li Tinguqan gave a reception here Thursday on the national day of his country. Attending the reception were Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban, First Deputy Foreign Minister Jindrich Rehorek, and other officials.

HAMAN ADDRESSES RAILWAYMEN'S DAY MEETING

LD242321 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] At a festive meeting in Prague today on the occasion of Railwaymen's Day, 400 representatives of 250,000 members of our blue army welcomed the party and state delegation led by Josef Haman, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Reporter Stanislav, gives you further details:

Railwaymen's Day is every year an occasion for evaluating the results of their work and setting future tasks. Federal Minister of Transport Vladimir Blazek spoke about this at today's rally. He said among other things that in 8 months of this year a better balance in the fulfillment of the plan in most spheres of the national economy enabled the goods transport plan to be overfulfilled by over 3 million metric tonnes.

The overall improvement in the work of the whole railway network has contributed to achieving this result. He also spoke about adherence to timetables in passenger railway transport: this has improved for both fast and slow trains, but the speed of traffic has fallen as a result. Passenger service provisions still suffer from shortcomings. Comrade Josef Haman then praised the selfless and very useful work of our blue army with these words:

[Begin recording] When the results are assessed the most important thing to say is that railway transport is today fulfilling the transport needs of the national economy on the whole smoothly and without serious breakdowns. The planned tasks are being fulfilled and overfulfilled, and the basic technical and economic parameters of the work of our transport are improving, perhaps only slowly, but the improvement is there. There is no doubt that railway car loads are better utilized, that railway car circulation is faster, that the weight of goods trains is increasing, and that the fulfillment of the plan of tractive machinery utilization is better. In the last 2 years - and this should also be appreciated -- a substantial improvement has been made in transportation's foreign currency contribution to the balance of payments. Another important and basic fact is that the transportation of key mass substrates is in general smoothly secured, and that the tasks in securing international transit and other important needs of the economy were fulfilled. Of great importance is the fact that positive structural changes in the transportation system are also taking place, and that especially the participation of types of transport utilizing less energy is increasing -- namely railway and water transport. [end recording]

Railwaymen, however, are not successful in everything, and Comrade Josef Haman therefore had to speak also about negative phenomena in their work. He said:

[Begin recording] We all know that many problems persist in the quality of transportati work and that there are cases of lack of responsibility or lack of discipline. Much remains to be done for transport to fulfill the growing demanding tasks of the eighties and for us to secure a fast, efficient, economical, and rational transport system. We also know that much also needs to be done to improve the management and planning of transport, to correctly apply economic tools and forms of material involvement and to improve the efficiency of the control system. We must develop even more actively the role of the railway and of the whole transport system toward further rationalization in satisfying transportation needs and toward a reduction of the demands made by transport. In this area too new paths and methods should be sought to utilize the extensive means at the disposal of the transport system with the greatest possible efficiency and economy, and to reduce often unnecessary losses, for example those caused by excessive damage to railway cars. [end recording]

After Comrade Josef Haman's speech, meritorious railwaymen received high state awards for years of service in transport. Those taking part in the festive rally then sent a letter to the CPCZ Central Committee in which they promised that they will fulfill all tasks set for them.

FISCHER MEETS WITH COUNTERPARTS IN NEW YORK

PLO, Algerian, Italian Envoys

LD290959 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2329 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] UN/New York, 28 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer met with the head of the Political Department of the PLO Executive Committee, Faruq Qaddumi, in New York on Wednesday. The two held a friendly discussion. The Palestinian politician expressed warm thanks for the GDR's comprehensive solidarity with the struggle of his people to uphold their vital rights.

Oskar Fischer discussed the state of bilateral relations with Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi. The politicians noted that the breadth and diversity of relations had brought great benefit to both sides. They also held an exchange of views on the current international situation.

In a discussion between Oskar Fischer and Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, the two politicians expressed concern at the clear deterioration of the international climate. They agreed that the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting opened up opportunities for continuing detente in Europe and it was important to utilize such opportunities with responsibility. Oskar Fischer stressed that the siting of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe would be a direct blow to the CSCE process and to the vital interests of the peoples of the continent.

Mexican, Belgian, FRG Envoys

LD292213 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2038 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] UN/New York, 29 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer met with his Mexican counterpart Bernardo Sepulveda Amor on Thursday for a friendly talk, at which he passed on a personal letter from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council to the president of the United States of Mexico, Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado. In the letter, the GDR's readiness to develop cooperation with Mexico in all fields is affirmed. Fischer and Sepulveda agreed that the results achieved during Erich Honecker's visit to Mexico offered a good basis for this.

The Mexican foreign minister said that he is certain that Erich Honecker's message to the Mexican president would be received with satisfaction, since it is a positive response to Mexico's desire for the strengthening of mutually advantageous relations.

Foreign Minister Fischer held an exchange of views with Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro on the state of bilateral relations and on the questions before the 38th United Nations General Assembly. The same topic was the focus of a talk between Fischer and the foreign minister of Colombia, Dr Rodrigo Lloreda-Caicedo.

In his talk with the foreign minister of the Kingdom of Belgium, Leo Tindemans, the GDR foreign minister expressed his concern about the continuation of the policy of confrontation and arms build-up. He pointed out that the threat of the deployment of new American medium-range weapons in Western Europe, which is weighing on the peoples of Europe, is a direct blow to the peoples' peace movements. Oskar Fischer referred to the need to oppose this disastrous development. On the same day, Foreign Minister Fischer also met the foreign minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, Sitthi Sawetsila, for a talk on questions of mutual interest.

During a working meal on Thursday, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer continued an exchange of views, begun on the fringe of the Madrid meeting, with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher concerning current international developments. Both ministers regard success at the U.S.-USSR Geneva negotiations on the limitation of nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe as vital for the future healthy development in Europe. Oskar Fischer said that the GDR supports the persistent Soviet efforts to achieve the people's wishes in Geneva.

CHANGES IN GDR-FRG BORDER DEVICES REPORTED

Dismantling of Devices Alleged

LD291646 Hamburg DPA in German 1332 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Munich/Neustadt, 29 Sep (DPA) -- The GDR today dismantled its old "SM-70" type automatic firing devices along the border opposite the Bavarian town of Neustadt, near Coburg, and replaced them with new automatic firing devices. This was observed by Bavarian border officials. The Munich Interior Ministry announced that the new devices are installed in the same positions as the old ones. No further details are available at present.

Report Amended; Dismantling Continues

LD291921 Hamburg DPA in German 1814 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Hamburg, 29 Sep (DPA) -- The GDR continued today to remove automatic firing devices on the frontier with the FRG. In sections along the border in Schleswig-Holstein and in Bavaria, the FRG border guards noted a continuation of dismantling work. In Schleswig-Holstein, the removal of the devices was begun over a total length of 4 kilometers between the Lankow Lake and the Golden Lake.

Considerably confusion was caused today by reports that at a place on the Bavarian border with the GDR, near Sonneberg, across from the Bavarian town of Neustadt bei Coburg, four old firing devices of the "SM-70" type had merely been replaced by new automatic firing devices. The Bavarian Interior Ministry confirmed the observations of this by Bavarian border officials. A spokesman of the border protection command amended the report this evening by saying that firing devices that had gone off had been replaced by new ones at only one spot. The explosions had probably been caused by deer crossing the border.

The confusion caused irritation in Bonn today, arousing doubt in the credibility of the signals from the GDR that it intends to remove all the 54,000 self-firing devices installed along the entire length of the GDR border. The minister for intra-German relations, Heinrich Windelen, said in the evening television news broadcast that it would be a bad thing if the government had fallen for a trick by the GDR.

The intra-German policy spokesman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group, Eduard Lintner, spoke of an "obvious setback" in relations in the event that the reports on the installation of new self-firing devices were confirmed.

GDR Defector Interviewed

DW300933 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2000 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Interview with Torsten Buettner, former member of the GDR border troops who defected to the FRG 6 weeks ago, by unidentified reporter at the Giessen refugee reception camp; date not given -- recorded -- DW]

[Text] [Question] Mr Buettner, there are speculations according to which the automatic shooting devices which are being dismantled [by the GDR along the FRG-GDR border] are being reinstalled along the so-called hinterland fence. Do you think this is possible? What is the purpose of this hinterland fence, anyway?

[Buettner] The purpose of the hinterland fence is to make it easier with acoustic and optical signals for border guards to ascertain where an attempt to break through the border might be made. Mines and the so-called SM-70, the shrapnel mines, have never been installed along the hinterland fence, and I don't think it is possible that so-called shrapnel mines or other such devices will be installed there in the future.

[Question] News reports today say that in Neustadt bei Coburg, the devices are not removed or dismantled but are being replaced by new devices. Does this surprise you, or did you expect something like this to happen?

[Buettner] No, I am not surprised at all. Plans for the new devices, the so-called 701 device, were already in existence when I was still with the border troops. I must say that I counted on this happening.

[Question] How are the new devices different from those used previously?

[Buettner] What happened was that a relatively large number of border crossings were possible when the type 501 device was used -- some crossings with and some without injuries. The new type 701 device looks smaller but is more dangerous. In fact, it will be almost fatal for anyone coming into contact with it.

Border Police Official Interviewed

DW291209 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2130 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Bernd Hummel interview with Federal Border Police Officer Manfred Ludwig, in Eschwege; date not given -- recorded -- DW]

[Excerpt] [Hummel] Does the Federal Border Police have any information to indicate that the SM-70 automatic shooting devices [along the FRG-GDR border] are now being dismantled by the GDR and not being replaced?

[Ludwig] There is no such information.

To begin with, the current work does not entail any particular change compared with former measures when repairs were undertaken and defective devices replaced. The difference in the work at present is that dismantling is being done over longer stretche: The stretch in my sector now amounts to about 1,000 meters and unlike formerly, it is not just individual parts -- firing funnels and so forth -- that are being dismantled but the entire device, including the triggering mechanism and so forth.

[Hummel] Do you have any clues that the GDR is dismantling the devices here only so it can intensify control along the so-called hinterland fence?

[Ludwig] We do have findings to that effect, but they are not yet consolidated. In our sector in December 1982, and just last week in the neighboring sector, uniformed refugees -- members of the GDR border troops -- reported that similar devices bearing the type designation 701 have been or are being installed along the so-called hinterland fence which runs 500-600 meters further back in the GDR.

[Hummel] If these reports prove to be true, the hinterland fence would be of great significance in the future. In that case, the dismantling of devices along the wire-mesh fence must be considered as merely a cosmetic operation. According to observations by the Federal Border Police, in the past few months GDR border troops have been concentrating on reinforcing the barrier installations in the hinterland. It is impossible to tell whether the new devices described by GDR refugees have already been installed there. The border authorities estimate that a total of 700 shooting devices along the border with Hesse have been removed. It is uncertain whether this will continue. So far the dismantling operation has been concentrated exclusively on areas that are in plain view.

AGREEMENT WITH AFGHANISTAN MINISTRY SIGNED

LD212358 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1516 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 21 Sep (ADN) -- Hans-Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and GDR minister of justice, and 'Abdol Wahab Safi, minister of justice of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, after their talks, signed an agreement today on cooperation between the justice ministries of the two countries. The DRA delegation, which ends its visit to the GDR tomorrow, has had talks in the Ministry of Justice with Prosecutor General Dr Josef Streit, vice president of the Supreme Court Dr Werner Strasberg, and with Association of Jurists of the GDR General Secretary Dr Ullrich Roehl. The talks, which were held in a cordial atmosphere, focused on legislation, the tasks and method of working of justice authorities, the training and further training of jurists, and the involvement of the people in legal developments.

'SERIOUS ATTACK' ON BERLIN TRANSIT SYSTEM

AU281023 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] West Berlin (ADN) -- On the evening of 24 September 1983 another serious attack was made against the safety of train traffic in Berlin (West). In five places between the Grossgoerschenstrasse and Schoeneberg stations, barriers were set up with heavy objects on both lines. Shortly before the passing of the next train, a patrol of the railroad police discovered them and was thus able to prevent the collision. Between the Eichkamp and Heerstrasse stations the Berlin-Hamburg route was blocked on 25 September by a barrier which was hit and pushed away by the engine of the D 336.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HEARS REPORT ON BUSH VISIT

LD292154 Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI) -- At the Thursday session of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar gave a report on the official visit of U.S. Vice-President George Bush to Hungary, which was approved by the government.

The Council of Ministers also approved a report of the State Planning Committee on the implementation of state investments and recently completed large-scale projects and confirmed the stand of the committee on benefitting from the experiences gained.

The government discussed the implementation of measures designed for the improvement of the quality of goods. As desired progress has not been achieved, further measures including stricter control and the imposition of penalities, are being taken to improve quality standards.

LOSONCZI, VARKONYI UN ACTIVITIES OUTLINED

Meet Kuwait, FRG Counterparts

LD291522 Budapest MTI in English 1053 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] New York, September 28 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, who is taking part in the work of the 38th session of the UN General Assembly, met and had conversation with senior officials of official Hungarian representations working in New York, Wednesday.

At the 38th session of the UN General Assembly on Wednesday, Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi met and had talks with Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah and West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrict Genscher.

At their talks the foreign ministers discussed world affairs of mutual interest and prospects of developing bilateral relations.

Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, is scheduled to deliver a speech at the UN General Assembly on Thursday.

Meet Illueca, Afghan Counterpart

LD291925 Budapest MTI in English 1910 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] New York, September 29 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, currently in New York to attend the 38th session of the UN General Assembly, Thursday paid a visit on UN Foreign Minister Dr Peter Varkonyi [title as received] and the politicians exchanged views on problems of the international situation and aims of the world organization.

Pal Losonczi and Dr Peter Varkonyi also paid a visit on Jorge Illueca, the newly elected president of the UN General Assembly.

The Hungarian foreign minister Thursday discussed bilateral relations and the international situation with the Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost in New York.

LOSONCZI ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON MISSILES

LD300851 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] New York: Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, met with UN Secretary General Perez de Cueller yesterday and in the afternoon made a speech at the forum of the 38th session:

[Reporter Elemer Csak] In his 35-minute-long speech Pal Losonczi said, among other things, that the Hungarian people are filled with anxiety by the sharpening of the international situation and by its main cause, the stepping up of the arms race. The president of the Presidential Council said:

[Begin Losonczi recording] The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, in accordance with the authorization it has from the Hungarian people, considers its main foreign policy task today to be the safeguarding of the achievements of detente, the maintenance and expansion of international dialogue and cooperation, both in its bilateral relations and in international forums. For us, as also for other countries, there is no rational alternative to peaceful coexistence. That is why we are filled with unease by every sign that points to the revival of a mood of confrontation, by every action which endangers normal relations between states, by every development which appears as a further negative item in the already tense international relations. [end recording]

[Csak] Pal Losonczi went on to point out that the most important task in the interest of averting the threat of war is nuclear disarmament, and he said the Hungarian Government ascribes particular importance to the Soviet Union's undertaking not to be first to use nuclear weapons. The Hungarian head of state urged a freeze of nuclear weapon stocks and the banning of nuclear weapon testing. Our country is directly interested there be no deployment of nuclear weapons where there are none now, and that their number should not be increased where there are some already. The president of the Presidential Council said Hungary is anxious about the planned deployment in Europe of the new type of American nuclear weapons. As long as total abolition of nuclear weapons in Europe is not achieved, the most acceptable solution is seen by us to be the reduction of the number of medium-range nuclear weapons.

Pal Lozonczi went on to appreciate the significance of the Madrid meeting. He then listed the international problems which, according to the stand of the Hungarian Government, await earliest solution. The United Nations must play a significant role in settling disputed issues, the president of the Presidential Council said, and he stressed that the Hungarian Government takes a determined stand on the side of strengthening the United Nations and increasing its effectiveness.

FURTHER REPORT ON KADAR'S 21 SEP HELSINKI VISIT

AU271727 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 22 Sep 83 pp 1, 3

[Sepcial correspondent Gabor Kurti reportage from Helsinki]

[Excerpts] On the second day of his official visit to Finland, Janos Kadar had talks with Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa. In the morning, the first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee met with representatives of the leading body of the Finnish-Hungarian Society. Subsequently, he attended a festive luncheon held by the Helsinki City Council in his honor. In the evening, Janos Kadar and his wife gave a reception in honor of Mauno Koivisto, president of the republic, and his wife on the premises of the Hungarian Embassy.

Later, Janos Kadar and his wife met with representatives of the leading body of the Finnish-Hungarian Society at the Hungarian Embassy's Cultural and Scientific Center.

At the Hungarian Cultural Center, Heikki Koski, the society's president; Executive Secretary Anneli Asrika Szrok; and Counsellor Tamas Gati, director of the center, greeted Janos Kadar and his wife. In his welcoming remarks, Heikki Koski paid tribute to Hungarian-Finnish cultural and scientific cooperation and informed the guests about the Finnish-Hungarian Society's activity.

Janos Kadar stressed in his reply that Hungary's political leadership and people highly value Finnish-Hungarian friendship and multifaceted cooperation. He noted that these relations are firm and based on sound foundations and that by mutual will they can be further developed. The present talks also have confirmed that the intention to do so prevails.

The first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee emphasized that, beyond their friendly relations, the two countries are also linked by the fact that they aim at common objectives in their international activity. Preserving peace is a vital interest of Hungary and Finland alike. The top-level Hungarian-Finnish meeting is taking place under international conditions that have become more tense. There are forces, Janos Kadar noted, which deliberately strain the international situation, but there are also forces which struggle for peace. There are some international problems that can be resolved through negotiations, while other tensions are artificially fomented. However, those who stand for peace achieve results even amid these difficult circumstances, which is proved by the fact that the Madrid conference has been successfully concluded. The neutral and nonaligned countries, including Finland, as well as the socialist countries, including Hungary, have contributed to this.

It is known, the first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee recalled, that, within a few weeks, preparations will be made for a conference in Stockholm devoted to confidence-building measures in Helsinki. In 1985, according to the program adopted in Madrid, a cultural forum will be staged in Hungary. Janos Kadar stressed that the leaders of the two countries are striving further to strengthen Hungarian-Finnish friendship in conformity with their peoples' wishes. At the same time, further building this friendly relationship contributes to improving the international atmosphere as well. In conclusion, Janos Kadar expressed the wish that the Finnish people would have much success and would be able to enjoy the fruits of their work in peace.

Subsequently, the first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee inspected the Hungarian Cultural and Scientific Center, where, among other things, an exhibition of the painter Tamas Karpati can be viewed at the moment.

TALKS WITH POLAND ON AGRICULTURE, FOOD COOPERATION

LD292257 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Roman Malinowski, vice-chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, continued talks with a plenary session in Budapest Thursday.

The parties determined the major fields of long-term complex cooperation in agriculture and food industry, coordinated demands and possibilities in the mutual delivery of agricultural and food industrial machinery and equipment, plant protectives and breeding stock, and determined goals of technical-scientific cooperation in the food industry.

Present were Stanislaw Zieba, Polish minister of agriculture and the food industry, and Jeno Vancsa, Hungarian minister of agriculture and food.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, held talks with Roman Malinowski. Present were Jozsef Marjai and Jerzy Zielinski, Polish ambassador to Hungary.

GRENADA'S BISHOP BEGINS OFFICIAL STATE VISIT

Meets Lazar 28 Sep

LD291516 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 28 (MTI) -- As we have already reported, Hungarian-Grenadian plenary talks opened in Budapest Wednesday. The Hungarian delegation is led by Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, the Grenadian one by Maurice Bishop, chairman of Grenada's People's Revolutionary Government and president of the New Jewel Movement Party.

According to information received by our correspondent, a friendly and comradely exchange of views took place on questions of mutual interest, issues that can contribute to the development of mutual relations. Both sides stressed the importance of the meeting. The purpose of the meeting is to lay the foundations of cooperation and development of long-term relations.

The prime ministers gave information on their countries' situation, economic results, and aims. The discussion covered topical world affairs, tasks related to the defence of global peace, disarmament and defusion of tension with special reference to Europe and the Carribbean region. There was agreement between the (?two on questions) discussed. They shared the view that mankind's paramount priority is to protect peace.

Attends Dinner

LD291204 Budapest MTI in English 1045 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 28 (MTI) -- Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar gave a dinner in honour of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada in parliament building in Budapest Wednesday.

Present were several members of the Hungarian Government and numerous other leading personalities of Hungarian political and social life.

The two prime ministers made toast addresses.

Meets Kadar 29 Sep

LD300904 Budapest MTI in English 1805 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI) -- Today Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, met Maurice Bishop, head of Grenada's People's Revolutionary Government and chairman of the New Jewel Movement, currently on an official visit in Hungary.

The sincere talks on the work of the two parties, bilateral relations and topical world affairs were held in a cordial atmosphere.

The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP Political Committee; Janos Domeny, Hungarian ambassador to Grenada; Ministers Unison Whiteman of foreign affairs and George Louison of agriculture; members of the Jewel Political Committee; and Richard Jacobs, Grenada's ambassador to Budapest.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA 'STRENGTHENED'

LD292254 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI) -- An agreement worth more than 32 million schillings has been signed on the construction of a swimming pool in Hotel Helikon in Keszthely and the installation of a dental surgery in Hotel Thermal in Heviz by Austrian firms. Under another contract Austrian Bauges H. Rella and Co. Niederlassung Eisenstadt firm will complete the construction of a thermal hotel in Sarvar by June 15, 1985. All this indicates that Hungarian-Austrian economic relations have recently strengthened.

2.4 per cent of Austrian export are realized in Hungary and 1.4 per cent of import come from Hungary. 3.7 per cent of the total Hungarian import go to Austria and 5.1 per cent of our import come from the neighbouring country. Austria is the 4-5th among Hungary's foreign trade partners, and second after the FRG among capitalist countries.

Last year the value of direct export neared 11,200 million forints and that of import reached 16,000 million. This year Hungarian export to Austria is expected to increase by 10 to 15 per cent, including equipment and machines for the Haldex system, worth one million dollars, for the utilization of spoil-banks.

Last year 120 Hungarian-Austrian enterprises coordinated their work and they shared 7 per cent in export, and 2 per cent in import. Talks are under way on the joint implementation of several large investment projects.

The fact that KONSUMEX MOM, EMEXPORT have opened offices in Vienna and KONSUMEX and MEDICOR are to establish joint ventures, indicates the increasing activity of Hungarian firms on the Austrian market. Talks are under way on cooperation on Middle East and North African markets.

CUBAN PARTY, MILITARY OFFICIAL LEAVES 28 SEP

LD291723 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 28 [date as received] (MTI) -- Lieutenant-General Sixto Batista Santana, alternate member of the Cuban Communist Party Political Committee and head of the Political Chief Group of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces, deputy minister, has paid a working visit of a few days to Hungary.

Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, met Lieutenant-General Santana. Present at the meeting were Peter Varga, head of a department at the HSWP CC, and Lieutenant-General Ferenc Karparti, head of the Political Chief Group of the Hungarian People's Armed Forces, deputy minister, and Jorge Rodriguez Grillo, charge d'affaires at the Cuban Embassy in Hungary.

Sixto Batista Santana left Budapest Wednesday.

NUJOMA-LED SWAPO DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD292316 Budapest MTI in English 1811 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI) -- Today Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), arrived in Budapest at the head of a delegation which was invited by the Patriotic People's Front and the Hungarian Solidarity Committee (HSC). Talks are to be held with leaders of the HSC and other social and public organizations.

Earlier today the delegation started talks with a group of HSC representatives headed by Vice-President Livia Deak.

NEMETH, PZPR'S WOZNIAK ADDRESS BUDAPEST WORKERS

LD292356 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI) -- As reported, a delegation of the Warsaw Party Committee, headed by Marian Wozniak, member of the Political Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and first secretary of the Warsaw Voivodship Party Committee, visited the Budapest-Based Ganz-Mavag machine factory. During the tour a friendly meeting took place, attended by Hungarian and Polish workers.

In his address Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, pointed out that the atmosphere of joint work is evidence of the close cooperation and relations of the two countries.

Laszlo Marothy stated: "Although Poland is going through a difficult period, the unambiguous and firm steps of the Polish party and patriots have brought results. Polish state order has become stable and production organized, the unity of the party is developing, and progress is under way. Polish comrades working here feel every day that the Hungarian people and Hungarian communists are affected by the events in Poland and the pace of progress. They experience the solidarity of Hungarian workers and their approval of every measure that serves the strengthening of socialism."

Marian Wozniak stated that the lifting of the state of emergency marked the passing of Poland's most tragic period. Although difficult problems can be expected in the months ahead, Polish communists are capable of strengthing socialism by creating a society that will solve the problems of workers, peasants and the intelligentsia.

"We continue to pay a great deal of attention to the experience of socialist construction in Hungary and the economic reforms we have introduced after thorough circumspection. When the Polish workers return home, the use of what they have learnt will be a contribution of Hungarian-Polish friendship to the further development of our countries," stated Marian Wozniak.

Nemeth, Wozniak Hold Talks

LD292343 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI) -- Today Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, met Marian Wozniak, member of the Polish United Workers' Party Political Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw party committee, who is currently in Budapest at the head of a delegation.

Talks on the current aims of the two parties were held in a cordial friendly atmosphere. It was stated that the further strengthening of traditional relations between the Budapest and Warsaw party committee serve the cooperation of the HSWP and the PUWP.

The meetings was attended by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, and Jerzy Zielinski, Polish ambassador to Hungary.

PPF'S POZSGAY MEETS PALESTINIAN LEADER HABASH

LD291502 Budapest MTI in English 1005 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 28 (MTI) -- Imre Poszgay, general secretary of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, met the delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], headed by General Secretary George Habash, Wednesday in Budapest. Imre Pozsgay informed the delegation of the role the People's Front plays in Hungarian society and on aims in strengthening socialist national unity and socialist democracy.

The delegation paid a visit to county Pest and met Pal Mondok, chairman of the county council, and visited an oil industry plant at Szazhalombatta and a power plant.

NEW GDR ENVOY VISITS KADAR, LAZAR 29 SEP

LD292327 Budapest MTI in English 1755 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI) -- Today Karl-Heinz Lugenheim, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic, paid an introductory visit on Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly.

PRESS CRITICIZES BUSH'S REMARKS DURING EE VISIT

Speech Termed 'Brutal Pressure'

AU291354 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Sep 83 p 7

[Wlodzimierz Lozinski U.S. dispatch: "Bush's 'Good Will' and Criteria of Anticommunism" -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] U.S. PRESIDENT [PREZYDENT USA] GEORGE BUSH HAS PROVED THAT HE IS AN IRREPLACEABLE PROPAGATOR OF THE IDEA OF COMBATING COMMUNISM BY ALL THE POSSIBLE MEANS AVAILABLE TO THE UNITED STATES. A PART OF HIS RECENT TRIP TO YUGOSLAVIA, ROMANIA AND HUNGARY TOOK PLACE IN LINE WITH THE SCENARIO DRAWN UP AS EARLY AS 6 JUNE THIS YEAR BY PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN IN HIS SPEECH IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS AND WORKED OUT IN DETAIL DURING THE MANY SESSIONS OF THE SPECIALISTS IN SOVIET AFFAIRS, THE PAID AGENTS OF ANTICOMMUNISM, AND REPRESENTATIVES...OF THE U.S. ADMINISTRATION.

"GIVING EVERY HELP TO THE ANTICOMMUNIST FORCES" AND "CREATING CONDITIONS FOR THEIR DEVELOPMENT" IS, IN LINE WITH THIS SCENARIO, THE HIGHEST VIRTUE IN COMBATING THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES AND THE LEFTIST MOVEMENTS IN THE WORLD.

G. Bush abstained from revealing this scenario in more detail as long as he stayed in Belgrade, Bucharest, and Budapest. However, as soon as he found himself in not-far-away Vienna he decided he was able to be frank and open about the intentions and aims of his trip. From the lips of the second person in the United States the world knew that 1) "IN EASTERN EUROPE, COUNTRIES SUCH AS HUNGARY AND ROMANIA CAN COUNT ON GREAT U.S. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT..."; 2) "The United States will not reward countries such as the GDR, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia"; 3) "Poland...." IN OUR CASE, G. BUSH DISPLAYED JUST A LITTLE OF THE ART IN WHICH WASHINGTON DIPLOMACY DIFFERENTIATES AMONG THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. HE SAID THAT "POLAND WILL NOT RECEIVE ANY ASSISTANCE AS LONG AS ITS MILITARY LEADERS FAIL TO RELAX THEIR DOMESTIC POLICY."

NOT SINCE THE PERIOD OF COLD WAR AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FIFTIES HAS WASHINGTON'S ANTICOMMUNISM ASSUMED SUCH AN OPEN AND VULGAR FORM. And never has the division of the socialist countries been articulated in such a way as Bush did after his visits, which were marked on his part by every courtesy and assurances of good will. In Vienna, and later on in Washington, the vice president said: "One of the principles of our differentiating among the socialist countries is the evaluation of the extent these countries conduct a policy that is independent of Moscow...."

UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF MASSIVE ANTICOMMUNISM AND ANTI-SOVIETISM, DIVIDING THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES INTO "CLOSER TO AND MORE DISTANT FROM" THEIR JOINT AIMS IS BECOMING THE PRIMARY TASK OF WASHINGTON'S POLICY SEEKING TO WEAKEN THE POSITION OF ALL THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES IN DEVELOPING EAST-WEST RELATIONS. OPENING THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF THE ANTICOMMUNIST CONFERENCES A YEAR AGO, LAWRENCE EAGLEBURGER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EUROPEAN AFFAIRS, SAID THAT "ALL THE MEANS OF ACTION ARE GOOD TO STRENGTHEN THE DISSIDENT FORCES IN THE STATES OF EASTERN EUROPE." Listing the socialist countries one by one, G. Bush, who is greatly experienced as former head of the CIA, illustrated how the United States uses those various "means," including secret subversion through the dollar good will. In his speeches Bush showed indifference to no one.

PLACING POLAND ABOUT HALF-WAY BETWEEN THE CLOSER AND MORE DISTANT PARTNERS OF AMERICAN GOOD WILL IS PROOF THAT WASHINGTON IS ESPECIALLY INTERESTED IN OUR COUNTRY FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF SUBVERSION.

The circles of American power have now realized that it is a utopian dream to expect that a "one-act coup" might pry Poland out of the socialist community. Nevertheless, they have not ceased to contemplate a second stage of the crisis to demonstrate the weakness of the power apparatus or -- with the help of the advocates of "softening up" the system of the PPR and of the champions of the pro-Western course -- to compel this apparatus to accept pro-Washington compromises. "The lack of assistance," which in fact amounts to maintaining the U.S. economic sanctions against Poland, is supposed to favor the fulfillment of just these expectations with regard to subversion. This means that G. Bush has repeated what the U.S. Administration formulates now and again in its statements: "Poland may expect that sanctions will be curbed only if it fulfills the conditions imposed by the United States -- if instead of stabilizing domestic life on the principles of real socialism it opens the door to chaos, and if it throws a shadow on its relations with the Soviet Union."

G. BUSH'S SPEECH WAS ONCE AGAIN AN ATTEMPT TO INTERFERE WITH THE SOCIALIST STATES' DOMESTIC ACTIVITIES AND POLICY.

Acting in line with the scenario of Reagan's ideology of anticommunism, G. Bush tried to impose on Poland and other countries not only conditions for normal relations with the United States, but even details of what their domestic socioeconomic policy should be, outlining, for example, the reforms that should be carried out in order to "obtain dollars, franks, or DM."

AS WE CAN SEE, WHAT WAS AT STAKE HERE WAS NOT ONLY THE VERY DIVISION OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES IN LINE WITH THEIR RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION, BUT ALSO BRUTAL PRESSURE SEEKING TO MAKE THEM ABANDON THE PRINCIPLES OF REAL SOCIALISM.

Conforms With U.S. Policy

AU291550 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 27 Sep 83 p 2

[Tadeusz Pioro article: "Vice President G. Bush's Political Action"]

[Text] Last week, U.S. Vice President George Bush ended an 11-day trip to North Africa and Eastern Europe, during which he visited Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungary, and Austria. He met, of course, with key representatives of political life in all of these countries. He spent 5 days in the three Maghreb countries, and 6 days in the four European countries.

The very difference between the countries visited by the American vice president and between their relations with the United States make it impossible to summarize the results of this visit, but having visited seven capitals, Bush made two programmatic speeches -- in Algiers and in Vienna. Both are worth separate discussion. However, let us begin with general information.

In Africa the subject of the talks, was above all, Third World affairs. To be more precise, the talks were aimed at tightening relations between Washington and the Governments of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. The Moroccan visit was concerned with a political and military rapprochement with an old and valued American ally, and the minor differences which came to light during the talks certainly had no effect on the state of American-Moroccan relations. In Algeria, the subject was mainly economic affairs and a tightening of economic cooperation and increasing trade between both countries.

Although the 3-hour talks with President Bendjedid were veiled in secrecy, as they were in the other countries, Western commentators agree that the Americans are trying to push France away from its privileged position in Algeria, which they have already done in Morocco and Tunisia. The frequency with which American visits have taken place recently is characteristic: There have been as many as six visits to Algeria by American delegations between November 1982 and September 1983, and the contacts between the two countries have not only concerned mutual relations but also important African and Middle East problems.

Bush's visit to Tunisia was merely a continuation of his visit to the two previous countries. Despite the rather large number of differences, relations between Tunis and Washington are without any doubt good, which is encouraged not to a small degree by the comprehensive aid America is giving to the Tunisian Armed Forces.

More interesting for us is the European part of the vice president's trip, if only because he is the most important American official representative to have visited Eastern Europe since the beginning of the Reagan administration. The talks here mainly concerned disarmament, problems of the Middle East, and relations between America and the countries visited. There was, of course, no lack of criticism of the Soviet Union by Bush during news conferences on the subject of the shooting down of the South Korean airliner.

In Belgrade the Americans stressed their readiness to give Yugoslavia financial and economic aid to help it overcome its domestic troubles, and the Yugoslavs reacted to this most positively. In Romania, talks with Nicolae Ceausescu lasted a total of 7 hours, and Bush described them as "very friendly," although he admitted there are discrepancies in bilateral relations.

The issue of "human rights" was touched upon in Romania and it is probably against this background that the above discrepancies emerged (under pressure from Washington the Romanian authorities have not introduced the law on taxing emigrants which has threatened Romania with a withdrawal of the MFN clause in respect to goods). Press information on the African talks is unusually meager and the information does not really give any basis on which to draw definite conclusions.

In Hungary "views were exchanged" on current problems concerning the international situation and the shaping of Hungarian-American relations. We know that during talks with the Hungarian leaders there was a difference in views concerning the deployment of American weapons in Europe. Even so, Bush said when leaving Budapest that "I am leaving Hungary convinced that we have done everything for the sake of maintaining warm and lasting relations between our countries...."

In Vienna the first meeting with the new Austrian chancellor was accompanied by an anti-American demonstration outside the chancellor's office. Meanwhile, the Austrian politicians stressed the need to maintain good relations with the socialist countries and expressed their support for a policy of appeasement, and not for a sharpening of conflict situations. In this context Bush did not hide his disappointment with the stance Austria adopted concerning the South Korean airliner by deciding not to cancel flights between Vienna and Moscow.

And now a few words about the two abovementioned speeches by Bush which were, so to speak, an expression of U.S. foreign policy's current program.

In Algiers -- as agencies say -- the vice president condemned the Soviet Union heavily and then criticized the countries of the Third World for their "shortsighted" policy toward the socialist states and for their tendency to cooperate with the "Eastern bloc." And, of course, he said in conclusion: "We are deeply convinced that the West may offer Third World countries considerably more as far as their freedom and economic development are concerned."

This expression "considerably more" did not, however, create a very great impression on the listeners. "Bush's speech," agencies report, "was accepted pleasantly but with restraint: The audience limited itself to courteous applause when the vice president finished his speech." This is not odd because Bush had gone to Africa with a predefined task -- the strengthening of American influence on the Maghreb states. Of course his efforts have left some trace, but this does not at all mean in the case of Algeria that Algeria will make a turnabout in its foreign policy.

In Vienna Bush used his stay in order to present his country's relations toward the countries in central and Eastern Europe. His speech was characterized by a considerably sharpened tone of attack on the Soviet Union and on some socialist countries, including Poland, which the "United States has supported with credits for years in the hope that these would be used for the good of the community." At the same time Bush indicated the need to differentiate between the socialist states and to treat them in different ways, stressing that the United States does not recognize the division of Europe achieved at the Yalta Conference as legal. He also did not fail to add that Washington will support "pressure groups" on governments in certain countries. He even went so far as to say that the idea that the Helsinki CSCE conference confirmed the postwar structure of frontiers in Europe is wrong ("...We do not recognize any legal division of Europe").

There is no doubt that the Vienna speech was the crowining event of Bush's trip to seven countries, that it was prepared in Washington, and that it completely conforms to the current policy of the United States. We will let the readers themselves assess this speech.

'Dangerous Political Demagogy'

AU291315 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 27 Sep 83 p 5

[Ewa Boniecka commentary: "A 'Worse' Europe"]

[Text] The United States' approach toward the countries of Eastern Europe has always been an instrument of the worldwide attitude toward the USSR, the leader of the socialist camp. This historical truth needs no explanation because the political practice of 38 years confirms it. Nevertheless, parallel with the development of American-Soviet relations, Washington has been making various attempts to paint individual East European countries in various "shades" and differentiate in its attitude toward them from one country to another. When in 1947 President Truman announced his doctrine of "pushing back [odpychac] communism," in other words an open ideological and political war against the USSR and the countries in Europe that had embarked on the road to socialist political transformations, this was a signal for cold war. The aim of American politics is to weaken the Soviet Union and its influence.

But politics is an area of reality and the governing circles in the United States have always understood this. This reality means that no one, not even the most warlike forces in the United States, has ever questioned the existence of the political and economic alliance that joins the nations of Eastern Europe with the Soviet Union.

To speak in the American style, no one in Washington, not even at the height of the cold war, has ever said that in order to weaken the Soviet Union, the United States would be ready to "liberate" the East European states by force of arms -- in other words by starting world war III. It is in the West that historians and political scientists are interpreting the Yalta Agreement as Europe's "division into spheres of influence," which is supposed to mean that the eastern part of our continent is connected with the socialist power, and the western part with the United States.

This functional approach toward the East European states has always gone hand in hand with attempts to "weaken" the cohesion of the socialist community and to develop relations with individual East European countries at various times.

Since the apparent acceptance by U.S. ruling circles in the seventies of a policy of peaceful coexistence with the USSR and with other countries with differing social circles, for which the basis is the conviction that the Soviet Union had achieved strategic equilibrium with the United States -- positive changes are also appearing in attitudes toward the East European states. During the Nixon administration, the so-called Sonnenfeldt Doctrine met with a loud echo. This doctrine said that it is not in the United States' interests to try to destabilize the socialist systems in Eastern Europe and provoke anti-Soviet trends. On the contrary, it is in the interests of the United States to treat the alliance between East European countries and the USSR as a natural one and as one that serves the peaceful development of Europe.

Relations between the United States and the socialist states then seemed to be developing on the basis of realism and mutual advantages. An expression of the acceptance of political pluralism in Europe and Europe's postwar political-territorial status quo was the signing of the CSCE Final Act in Helsinki in 1975 by 35 countries, including the United States. This document laid down 10 fundamental principles of cooperation within Europe. One of these is the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other states. It seemed then that the differences on the European Continent, which had been imposed during the cold war, would be lifted and that there would be no division into a "better" Western Europe and a "worse" socialist Europe.

The development of the situation in the United States during the second half of the seventies put an end to these hopes. In the United States the aim of gaining strategic superiority over the USSR began to be dominant during the Carter administration, and the word "detente" was thrown out of the political dictionary. At this point one could outline subsequent stages in the change of U.S. policy toward the USSR, but these are sufficiently well known. There was a return to the arms race and to psychological warfare against communism. It follows logically that there was also a return to the old ideas about a need to weaken socialism in the countries of Eastern Europe.

Of course, describing American policy toward East Europe in an abbreviated from and in a necessarily simplified version does not explain many accompanying circumstances. Relations between the United States and Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and other socialist countries have had various stages of development, going back to certain traditions and natural ties between these countries and America, which is after all a multiethnic society with numerous communities whose forebears came from Eastern Europe. There have been times when realism and constructive features were dominant in these relations.

U.S. interests, however, have always been placed before these ties. It is enough to recall Jimmy Carter's so-called Presidential Directive No 21 of 13 September 1977, about which Zbigniew Brzezinski writes extensively in his memoirs. This directive said that the United States would give preference to those East European countries that are "more liberal domestically or less dependent on the Soviet Union."

This, therefore, constitutes the principle whereby relations toward these countries are shaped according to an American assessment of their internal political system and of their ties with the Soviet Union.

The Reagan administration has added new principles to the ones above. On 21 September Vice President George Bush, who was travelling around Europe, gave a programmatic speech in Vienna before the Austrian Association for Foreign Policy and International Relations dedicated to relations with East Europe.

Just like Reagan's entire policy, this speech was full of brutal attacks on the Soviet Union and full of attempts to discredit the domestic policy of the socialist countries. In the style of the abuse put forward by Reagan, Vice President Bush attacks every aspect of the socialist countries' system and politics, giving a harder "smack" to some and treating others "sympathetically." Completely violating the principle of respect for differences in systems and traditions, Bush contrasts a "better" Western civilization with a "worse" Eastern civilization. His interpretation of the development and history of Russia is so ridiculously primitive and false that it would not even be worth mentioning if it did not contain dangerous political demagogy.

For the first time a high member of a U.S. Administration has discredited the terms of the Yalta Conference and, opposing the generally accepted interpretation of the meaning of the Helsinki Final Act, which the West has also accepted, has said that it is not true that the Final Act confirms the existing status quo in Europe. According to Bush the countries of Eastern and central Europe can be included in the group of "real" European countries, except the USSR, on condition that they undertake the kind of changes to their domestic structure and politics that will make them similar to West European countries.

Interpreting the nuclear threat to Europe completely wrongly and blaming, of course, the Soviet Union for the arms race, Bush presents the United States as the real "defender" of East Europe. This is an odd way of thinking if one considers that new American intermediate-range nuclear missiles may shortly be aimed at these East European countries, and that economic restrictions are in force against some of them, for example Poland.

Aside from intellectual and political arrogance, the so-called Vienna doctrine does not contain any new important theoretical ideas. The United States has not the least intention of "liberating" East Europe from socialism. As usual, the United States regards future relations with Eastern Europe within the context of confrontation with the USSR, retaining at the same time periodic differences in its bilateral ties with individual countries. Being a real threat to peace in Europe, the Reagan administration's confrontational and openly cold war political course requires that Bush's speech be treated as the next dangerous sign.

REAGAN'S 'COLD WAR' SPEECH RESTATES POLICIES

AU291201 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Sep 83 pp 1, 7

[Zofia Skowron New York dispatch: "The UN General Assembly Session -- General Debate -- President Reagan's Cold War Speech"; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] U.S. PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN MADE A SPEECH AT THE 38TH UN SESSION ON 26 SEPTEMBER, WHICH WAS THE FIRST DAY OF THE SESSION. HIS SPEECH WAS AWAITED WITH GREAT INTEREST BECAUSE OF THE PRESENT GREAT TENSION OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, ESPECIALLY IN EAST-WEST RELATIONS, AND BECAUSE OF THE ROLE PLAYED BY THE UNITED STATES IN DEVELOPING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

DESPITE A CERTAIN TONING DOWN OF ANTICOMMUNIST AND ANTI-SOVIET RHETORIC, OBSERVERS -- ESPECIALLY THOSE FROM MANY NEUTRAL COUNTRIES -- DESCRIBED THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AS "COLD WAR." This is because, despite numerous and frequent avowals of the traditional U.S. ideals which proclaim slogans of peace and justice and despite much praise for the United Nations, PRESIDENT REAGAN'S 20-MINUTE SPEECH CONTAINED ONCE AGAIN ALL THE ANTI-SOVIET AND ANTICOMMUNIST THESES THAT THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY KNOWS SO WELL.

THE PEACEFUL POSE THAT RONALD REAGAN TRIED TO ASSUME WAS SUPPOSED TO BE PROVED BY REPEATING THE FAMILIAR RECENT AMERICAN PROPOSALS ON DISARMAMENT. Despite his assurances that these proposals are "new" and serve "to promote an understandung with the East," they have actually strengthened the independent observers' conviction that the U.S. ADMINISTRATION DOES NOT ENVISAGE MAKING ANY MORE ESSENTIAL CONCESSIONS OR COMPROMISES IN THE GENEVA NEGOTIATIONS. Thus President Reagan reaffirmed in his speech that the French and British nuclear arsenals will in no case be taken into account as part and parcel of NATO's overall nuclear resources. Nor did President Reagan display any new approach -- in the key issue of Euromissiles -- to the question of deployment of cruise or Pershing II missiles in Europe.

PROMOTING THE FAMILIAR U.S. ANTI-SOVIET COURSE ALL ALONG THE LINE, PRESIDENT REAGAN AGAIN USED THE PROVOCATIVE INCIDENT CONNECTED WITH THE KAL PLANE.

AS FOR THE THIRD WORLD, THE U.S. PRESIDENT DID NOT ARTICULATE IN HIS SPEECH ANY SPECIFIC PROPOSAL THAT WOULD HELP IMPROVE THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, which produced a number of bitter comments in the wings of the session from the numerous Third World observers. What is more, precisely at a time when a meeting of the heads of the governments of many UN countries is soon to be held in New York at the initiative of Mrs Indira Gandhi, who is chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, President Reagan thought it appropriate to launch a frontal attack against this movement from the UN forum. THIS ATTACK SOUGHT TO DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN THE NONALIGNED COUNTRIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE U.S. CRITERIA, WHICH THE WORLD KNOWS SO WELL; THAT IS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE COUNTRIES' AMENABILITY TO U.S. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DIKTAT.

According to the observers present here, the anticommunist and anti-Soviet rhetoric, which as it was said at the beginning of this dispatch, was toned down in its form but not in its contents, is supposed to help improve the domestic image of the present U.S. President in connection with the coming election campaign.

Ronald Reagan's positive appraisal of the "idea of the United Nations" was also made for this purpose. THIS MEANS THAT, WISHING TO PRESENT HIMSELF AS AN ADVOCATE OF A PEACEFUL DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, THE U.S. PRESIDENT USED THE UN FORUM FOR OSTENTATIOUSLY TONING DOWN THE VIOLENT CRITICISM THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS LEVELED AGAINST THIS ORGANIZATION FOR QUITE SOME TIME NOW. He also used it to neutralize the reactions caused by the recent decision of the U.S. Senate to drastically reduce the U.S. fiscal contribution to the United Nations.

According to some of the foreign observers present here, these promises could be assessed as of good value, but for the fact that they were made immediately after the United States had supplied the world with irrefutable proof that it is not equal to its duties as the host of the United Nations and that some representatives of the U.S. Administration grossly "advised" the United Nations to look for a home elsewhere....

PRESS REVIEW OF COMMENTS ON ANDROPOV STATEMENT

LD291637 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 29 Sept. -- Commenting on Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov's Wednesday address broadcast on the Soviet radio and TV, the Warsaw daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY said it presented the Soviet vision of shaping world relations as totally opposed to the one now pursued by the U.S. Administration.

This is an image of a policy of peace with all countries, including the U.S. It is an image of a world in which material means senselessly wasted on the arms race would serve the real needs of mankind. This is an image of a policy that would meet the expectations of peoples living at the turn of the century ZYCIE WARSZAWY opined.

The Soviet leader has manifested that his approach to tensions and conflicts worldwide is marked by full responsibility for the world's destinies, ZYCIE WARSZAWY said and added that he also warned against transferring ideological contradictions between capitalism and socialism unto the international sphere.

The paper described Andropov's address as a strong warning against the continuation of a policy aimed at seeking a military edge and stressed that the Soviet leader had noticed no signs of realism or good will on the part of the U.S. at the Geneva talks.

The PUWP CC paper TRYBUNA LUDU's Moscow correspondent wrote: Seriousness and determination contained in the address come out to meet the expectations of all people of good will worldwide. In the light of the address, no one can doubt that the Soviet Union, which feels responsible for the fates of the nation, the socialist community and the entire world, is determined to protect and defend peace threatened by imperialism. It has sufficient amount of force and means to this end.

Nobody should cherish any illusions that an escalation of armaments forced by American imperialism would ever ensure a military edge to the U.S. stressed the paper's correspondent.

The government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA termed Andropov's address a warmhearted appeal to all those who sense an unimaginable threat resulting from mad armaments and to all those who irrespective of their social, political or religious outlook join in the protest against a military-oriented course of the U.S. policy.

OLSZOWSKI, JABLONSKI HOLD MEETINGS IN NEW YORK

Olszowski Meets Irish Minister

LD300907 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] New York 29 Sept -- Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski met here yesterday with his Irish counterpart Patrick Barry.

The talk focused on the state of bilateral relations and possibilities to develop them, especially in the econimic field.

Minister Olszowski also briefed Minister Barry -- at his request -- on the current situation in Poland.

Olszowski Meets Other Envoys

LD300911 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 29 Sep 83

[By PAP Correspondent Ludwik Arendt]

[Text] New York 29 Sep -- Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski met in the headquarters of the United Nations here with his Indian counterpart P.V. Narashimha Rao. During the talk, the importance of the meeting of heads of state and government now underway in New York following the appeal launched by the 7th Summit Meeting of the Non-aligned Countries held in Delhi was stressed. Discussed were also a number of bilateral issues. Minister Stefan Olszowski spoke about the current situation in Poland in and [word indistinct] to a request from Minister Rao.

Minister Stefan Olszowski met also with Colombia's Minister of Foreign Affairs Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo. The two evaluated the favorably developing bilateral relations, especially economic, scientific and cultural ones, and reaffirmed the existence of possibilities to expand them further.

Minister Olszowski met also with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany. During the talk, the exchange of views begun at the Madrid CSCE meeting was continued. Discussed were subjects pertaining to the Polish-FRG relations and the 38th session of the UN General Assembly and also questions of disarmament.

Stefan Olszowski met with Iraqi Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz. During the talk they expressed appreciation over the good state of mutual relations and reaffirmed the resolve for their further development. They also touched upon some international issues.

The Polish foreign minister also met with Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. The sides confirmed both states' readiness for the development of economic and cultural cooperation. They also touched on some international issues, including the situation in the Middle East.

Minister Olszowski also met with Guyana's Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson. The two discussed bilateral issues, expressing appreciation at both countries' cooperation on the UN forum, especially at the Security Council. They also reaffirmed the mutual will to further intensify economic exchange as well as scientific-technical and cultural cooperation. They agreed an exchange of visits by foreign ministers next year.

Jablonski Meetings

LD300908 Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 29 Sep 83

[By PAP correspondent Ludwik Arendt]

[Text] President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski and Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski met here with Fernando Schwalb, vice-president, prime minister and foreign minister of Peru.

The meeting, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, was devoted chiefly to bilateral relations. A number of specific aspects of economic and industrial cooperation were discussed. While reaffirming the interest of both states in cooperation in mining and fishing, the sides resolved to seek for ways of extending it onto other fields.

In particular, they resolved to set up, through diplomatic consultations, a commission whose task would be to adapt traditional forms of bilateral cooperation to the new economic conditions prevailing in both countries and worldwide, with the view to basing and developing cooperation on long-term principles.

The results of work of the commission will be presented in the course of visits by officials at appropriate levels whose timetable was discussed during the present meeting.

While discussing international issues, the sides paid particular attention to the importance of strict observance by all states of accepted rules of international relations and the need for ensuring a proper role of the United Nations whose task is to conduct activities aimed at consoliating peace and international security,

Henryk Jablonski also had a meeting with President Mauno Koivisto of Finland, attended by Foreign Ministers Stefan Olszowski and Paavo Vayrynen.

The sides states that the bilateral relations were developing in the proper direction, although the level of two-way trade was not fully commensurate with the attained level of political and cultural contacts. This should be amended through development of economic cooperation. Some specific measures in this respect were discussed.

While discussing international issues the sides expressed their satisfaction with the successful completion of the CSCE conference in Madrid and their deep concern over the planned increase in the number of nuclear weapons in Europe. The sides were in agreement that one of the most important political tasks was to halt the arms race which leads to a deterioration of international situation.

The sides resolved to continue the useful exchange of opinions on bilateral and international issues at various levels.

The meeting passed in a traditionally cordial atmosphere typical of the Polish-Finnish relations.

President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski who is in New York in connection with the meetings of heads of state and prime ministers convened on the initiative of Indira Ghandi has also been listening to the debates of the 38th U.N. General Assembly session. Accompanied by Under-secretary General of the United Nations Eugeniusz Wyzner, Henry Jablonski toured the UN building.

HEALTH, JUSTICE MINISTERS PRESENT SEJM REPORTS

Health Minister's Report

LD291349 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Leslaw Nowak report]

[Text] Good morning. The Sejm debate has been in progress since 1000. The problems of health are the leading subject. Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski is present in the chamber. In the first part of the session deputies hard a report by Minister of Justice Sylwester Zawadzki on the implementation of the Amnesty Act.

The speech by Minister of Health and Social Welfare Tadeusz Szelachowski lasted almost an hour. He presented a report on the state of health in society, and on the activity of the health and social welfare services. The right of man to live in health, he said, has found expression in the constitutional guarantees of our socialist state. The protection of health has decisive significance for the prosperous life of each of us, of each Polish family, and of society as a whole. Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, raised the matter of health protection and gave it top priority in government activity in his memorable expose delivered in February 1981 during that situation which was particularly dramatic for our state, when the national existence was at stake. The matters of health protection are among the 10 most important problems to be solved.

Minister Szelachowski then began to characterize the health situation of society. He said that the infant mortality rate per 1,000 born, which is considered to be the most sensitive measure of the health of a society in the world, has decreased. In 1981-82 it was the lowest in our history. However, considering the European level, it is still high. Some improvement was noted last year in the epidemiologic situation and in the fight against some contagious diseases. There was also persistent improvement in the diseases which we fight by vaccinations. However, in the case of infectious diseases which depend on sanitary conditions and health education, unfortunately such positive results are not visible.

Continuing his speech the minister said that financial expenditures for the activity of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare have increased from 93 billion zlotys in 1980 to 263 billion in the current year. A number of decisions were made which accelerated the construction of hospitals in the years 1981-83. As in 1980, approximately 2,000 hospital beds were put to use; in 1981, 4,500 beds were used; and in 1982, 5,500 beds were used. In the construction of health services premises, social generosity has significant importance. Thanks to such generosity, many new hospitals, out-patient clinics, and health centers are being built. In 1982 contributions to the National Health Protection Fund amounted to over 4 billion zlotys while contributions to the total sum of investment expenditures amounted to 34 billion zlotys. Expressing my thanks to the donors, Minister Szelachowski said, I am also expressing the conviction that future contributions to this objective will also enjoy public support. The results of a collection for constructing the Hospital-Health Center of the Mother Pole in Lodz in recent months set an example for this.

In the coming years, Tadeusz Szelachowski said, the government will continue to concentrate its efforts toward counteracting the main health threats and will aim at developing the welfare of groups of people who require particular care, namely women and mothers, children, old and disabled people, and people who work under conditions particularly harmful to health. Improvement in the organization of standards and in the accessibility to benefits will be particularly important, the minister of health and social welfare said.

After his speech discussion began. So far, Deputies Jerzy Lutomski and Henryk Rafalski have taken the floor. At the moment there is a 1/2 hour break in the debate. Thank you.

Health Resolution Adopted

LD300900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The concluded plenary meeting of the Sejm, which inaugurated the autumn session of the parliament, concentrated on health protection issues. In the adopted resolution, the Sejm appeals to the government to submit, during the current session, the program for health and social care up to 1990 adapted to the country's socio-economic situation.

Justice Minister on Amnesty

LD291428 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1125 GMT 29 Sep 83

["Extensive excerpts" of speech by Justice Minister Sylwester Zawadzki to 29 September Sejm session -- recorded]

[Text] Citizen speaker, may it please the house: There are two foundations of the Amnesty Law of 21 July 1983. The first is humanitarian, contained in the assessment of the political and socioeconomic situation connected with overcoming the crisis, which had normalized to a sufficient extent to justify a general act of clemency toward the perpetrators of crimes committed for political reasons and to enable their return to normal life. The second is political in character, aimed at overcoming the divisions existing in the community and at removing obstacles to national accord in the name of the further progress of normalization.

These premises, humanitarian and political, of the Amnesty Act, which determined both the fact of the amnesty and its scope, were expressed in the preamble to the draft and -- just before it was passed -- in the Sejm speech by the draft law's deputy reporter, Deputy Marianna Staniewska.

Analysis of the results of the application of the Amnesty Law of 21 July 1983 requires consideration against a background of the (?total) data concerning both crimes committed for political reasons and the entirety of the penal policy dealing with this kind of crime. In connection with this it should be recalled that one of the several fundamental legal acts that accompanied the introduction of martial law by the Council of State was the 13 December 1981 Decree on Abolition. A total of around 10,000 persons availed themselves of the abolition, including about 800 perpetrators of crimes and misdemeanors committed for political reasons. In the period after 13 December 1981 activity contrary to martial law took the form -- besides typical crimes for political reasons -- of, for example, the continuation of activity of associations, unions, and organizations whose activity had been suspended, the organization or leading of strikes or other protest actions, the distribution of leaflets, and various crimes in general against the legal order and public security.

Such deeds -- just as common crimes -- were prosecuted with all consistency. The penal policy dealing with these crimes was not, however, dictated by revenge. It was characterized by the individualization of responsibility, depending on the specific gravity of the crime, the role of the perpetrator and the motives that inspired him, and the effects of the criminal activity.

The Council of State resolution of 20 December 1982 concerning special clemency proceedings toward persons sentenced for crimes committed for political reasons, accompanying the decision on the suspension of martial law, also influences the assessment of the implementation of the Amnesty Law. As a result of its application, the Council of State pardoned 693 persons, while it refused to pardon only 128 persons; 73 people sentenced for crimes committed for political reasons did not submit clemency requests as required by the resolution.

The application of this resolution by the Council of State and court decisions concerning early releases and granting intervals in sentences being served dictated by humanitarian factors resulted in most of those people sentenced for politically-motivated crimes being allowed to leave penal establishments. Before the Amnesty Law came into effect 190 sentenced and 450 temporarily arrested cases of such crimes were held in the penal establishments.

May it please the house, it is thus not possible to assess the results of the amnesty without taking into account the Decree on Abolition and the Council of State resolution on special clemency proceedings.

The amnesty as a general act of clemency constituted a link in an entire chain of events, which was characterized by the socialist state's consolidation of the execution of the law and the restoration of harmony and order on the one hand, and on the other hand by the creation of realistic possibilities to avoid the distress of penal responsibility for those who decided to break with underground activity.

From the point of view of the aims of the amnesty, the main benefit of the law should be discerned in Articles Three and Four, which envisage pardoning or reducing of punishment for crimes committed for political reasons and discontinuing proceedings in cases dealing with such crimes. In connection with this a punishment that was to have been adjudicated would be subject to pardoning.

As of 20 September, 1,427 perpetrators of crimes committed for political reasons availed themselves of this amnesty. This means that a considerable proportion of those sentenced or temporarily arrested were to return to normal life and realistic possibilities were created for them to start work. Of this group of 1,427 amnestied persons, 553 were pardoned from punishments of absolute deprivation of liberty or other punishments, 790 perpetrators of crimes committed for political reasons had their penal proceedings discontinued, and 97 had sentences of over 3 years' imprisonment reduced by half.

To the 1,427 sentenced and temporarily arrested who availed themselves of the amnesty, one should add 1,138 perpetrators of offences committed for political reasons who were pardoned in accordance with paragraph eight of the law. One also must take into consideration the fact that military courts amnestied 196 perpetrators of crimes linked with the militarization, of which 173 of those sentenced were pardoned and proceedings were dropped in the cases of 23 people suspected of such crimes whose punishment would not have exceeded 3 years' imprisonment and who would, therefore, have been pardoned.

Out of 640 political offenders who were in penal establishments or under arrest before 22 July, 557 were set free as a result of the application of the amnesty. Of this group of offenders, therefore, 83 remained in custody on 24 September; of these, 41 are serving reduced sentences and 30 are not included under the amnesty. The remaining 12 are under temporary arrest, with legal proceedings still in progress and the amnesty is to be applied when sentence is passed.

Citizen speaker, citizen deputies, the solutions contained in paragraph two of the law constitute another, especially important political area of the application of the amnesty. This allows people to reveal criminal activities, thus mitigating penal responsibility.

To date, that is by 28 September, in spite of underground propaganda urging people not to come out into the open, and in spite of attempts to criticize publicly those who wish to return to normal life, 327 people have come out and presented themselves to the organs of prosecution. Moreover, 10 people [word indistinct] have reported to Polish diplomatic and consular offices. Some of those who have come out into the open performed leading functions in various structures and links of underground Solidarity. Most of them, however, represent the middle level of the organizational structure of former Solidarity. Their decision to come out into the open was frequently accompanied by more profound reasoning, awareness of errors and conviction of the need for constructive cooperation to extricate Poland from the crisis. They frequently presented the motives for their decisions in front of television cameras, on radio, and in the press. Typical of this is the statement made a few days ago by Jozef Zbigniew Belz, leader of the Gorzow underground and former member of Solidarity's National Auditing Commission Presidium. He stated that the Polish Sejm's decision to lift martial law and to announce amnesty for actions against the martial law regulations became a foundation for emerging from the profound political crisis our country experienced for many months.

Taking the decision to cease activity in the underground structures, Belz stated that he considered its further activity as aimless and harmful to the interests of the state.

Looking at the process of coming out into the open, attention is drawn to the fact that as time went on, since the introduction of the amnesty and particularly after (?31) July this year, the number of cases of people coming out has been increasing. Facts so far allow us to think that the process of coming out will increase even more in this final period, that is in the month of October. This forecast is in accordance with the experience of the application of previous amnesty acts which contained analogous solutions, although in a different political and social situation.

May it please the house, [words indistinct] clemency, waiving of criminal proceedings, and the possibilities of revealing criminal acts apply not only to cases of political offences but also to cases of unpremeditated crimes, with the exception of crimes committed while in a state of irtoxication. In this group of offenders unconditional imprisonment was waived in the cases of 872 people who had been sentenced. Punishments by imprisonment or fines were waived in the cases of 3,392 people. Prison sentences of over 3 years were reduced in 50 cases, and penal proceedings were waived in the cases of 6,289 people who had committed unpremediated offences [words indistinct]

The Amnesty Law did not apply in principle to common offences. This was due primarily to political and criminal considerations, to the clearly increasing threatening level of this kind of criminal activity and to citizens' feelings of diminished security. For humanitarian reasons only the law allows the possibility of earlier, conditional discharge of those perpetrators of lesser crimes who are of a certain age -- men, 60 years, and women, 50 years -- or who on the day of the introduction of the law were direct guardians of a child 16 years old or less. Sixty-two people benefited from this application of the amnesty.

In total one can state that various amnesty decisions were applied to 3,068 perpetrators of crimes or offences committed for political reasons and to nearly 11,000 perpetrators of other crimes, mostly unpremediated.

In this context the accusations of the hostile propaganda centers, who claim that mainly common criminals benefited from the amnesty, are without foundation. Moreover, besides the previously mentioned 62 people, all remaining amnesty decisions concern perpetrators of either unpremeditated crimes or political crimes, and the inclusion of these in the category of common crimes is an act of ignorance or disinformation dicated by political motives.

May it please the house, thanks to the high efficiency of the judiciary, prosecutors, misdemeanor courts, militia and prison services, the deadline envisaged by the law of 30 days for freeing people from penal establishments and investigative arrests under the amnesty has been kept. This effort was connected not just with the procedure of making amnesty decisions but also, because it was desirable to fulfill the hopes based on the amnesty, its principles and solutions had to be extensively presented to the community and to be accepted by it. The essential condition of the amnesty was its rapid, efficient and law-abiding implementation, of which the public was systematically informed. In this way the implementation of the amnesty was carried out under permanent and up-to-date regulation of the community. Such control was made possible by communiques published systematically detailing the numerical implementation of the law by various organs applying this law, the answers of responsible employees of such organs to questions submitted by journalists, and also numerous instances of radio and television reports, press reports, and articles.

The amnesty, as an expression of the Poles' will for national reconciliation, aroused enormous interest in the world, in particular among the Western societies. To the greatest possible extent we attempted to make work easier for journalists of the Western mass media, allowing them to enter penal establishments and to film the procedure of freeing amnestied persons. The objective import of the facts is bringing, and will continue to bring, positive effects in the shape of a gradual change in the attitude of the Western governments, and in particular of public opinion, toward our country.

One regulation of the amnesty that has not yet found application is contained in paragraph five of the law. This allows the Supreme Court, at the recommendation of the PPR prosecutor general, in especially justified cases to pardon any punishment for any crime, with the exception of crimes against the fundamental economic interests of the state. In the context of this decision one can envisage that the range of the application of this benefit of the law will be decided by the development of the general situation, primarily the progressing normalization of life in Poland and the ending of criminal activity by the remnants of underground structures.

Citizen speaker, may it please the house, I believe that there are reasons to state that so far the expectations accompanying the amnesty have been fulfilled to a large extent. We are able to make this statement based on the broad social response to the law itself, the general interest in its implementation, and the further normalization -- progressing daily -- of the country's sociopolitical situation.

The community in its overwhelming majority has supported the general execution of the law. One should, therefore, attribute to it a significance far greater than the significance of the act of clemency itself for a certain group of citizens who found themselves in conflict with the law. I permit myself to express the conviction that the amnesty passed by the Sejm constitutes a milestone on the path toward reconciliation and national accord.

Sejm Approves Amnesty Report

LD291642 Warsaw PAP in English 1447 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 29 Sep -- The Sejm today approved Justice Minister Sylwester Zawadzki's report on the materialization of Amnesty Law in Poland.

TRANSCRIPT OF URBAN'S 20 SEP NEWS CONFERENCE

AU281614 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 26 Sep 83 pp 4-6

[Excerpts] (PAP) -- Another news conference for foreign journalists took place on 20 September at the INTERPRESS Center devoted to current affairs in Poland. Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban answered questions. We present below a transcript of the conference.

[Chairman of the conference] Welcome to everyone and welcome to Minister Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman. The news conference is commencing. First, I ask the minister to say a few words.

[Urban] I asked to be able to say a few words at the beginning so that I may read to you the beginning of a Radio Free Europe program. I do not usually deal with Free Europe, but I heard a comment on this program by Mr Piotr Jarecki which goes like this:

"The lot of foreign correspondents in Poland is heavy. They are exposed to a great deal of unpleasantness, they are subject to withdrawal of their press accreditation, and they have even been subject to imprisonment and constant surveillance recently. In addition, they have to attend Jerzy Urban's news conferences. And it is difficult to learn anything from these conferences. It is most difficult of all to learn the truth." Then he said that one can learn the truth if one interprets every word by Urban the other way round. I have quoted this in order to express my sympathy for you.

The other matter, which I do not want to quote but to state with satisfaction, is that an objective and completely accurate article on Poland has appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES, for the first time I think. The article is about a horse stud farm in Janow Podlaski, and it says that the horses there are beautiful and expensive. I have been to Janow and I agree with this. But my humor is spoiled by the fact that the serious French paper LE MONDE has quite simply published lies from AFP, which I would like to describe in public.

An article entitled "Over 23,000 People Have Been Sentenced to Compulsory Work for Social Parasitism" appeared in LE MONDE, and the paper refers to AFP. "Since the January law on parasitism, Polish courts have sentenced 23,190 people to compulsory work," Jozef Misiol, deputy minister of internal affairs, is supposed to have said according to the KURIER POLSKI of Saturday, 10 September. "This law, based on the Soviet model, applies to males aged 18 to 45 who remain unemployed for 3 months. This is another threat against the opposition from the authorities, especially against former internees or convicts who often beat on closed doors when they are looking for employment to match their qualifications." Since the French agency and French newspaper are here referring to a Polish Government representative, I wish to inform you that Minister Musiol did not say any such thing. His statement, which I have before me, concerned something completely different, namely that the 23,000 persons mentioned above are persons who have either been given suspended prison sentences, or have been serving their sentences and have been released before time, in other words their sentences have been reduced. In this connection, the courts recommended that they undertake employment. Therefore these figures and the entire business refers to something completely different from the political opposition and the law on parasitism.

The Polish Penal Code that has been in effect since 1970 states in Article 75 that when a court reduces a sentence, it may oblige the convicted person to do many things. It can also do this when releasing the person from imprisonment before time. For example, it may order the convict to make good the damage he has done, make him pay for keeping the family fed, and make him refrain from consuming alcohol. Release from prison and sentences not involving imprisonment are conditional, therefore, the court imposes conditions behind its waiving of prison sentences. The most frequent condition is that the convict should undertake employment, or study and prepare for a given occupation. These are normal measures of resocialization! A criminal, especially a habitual one, who does not undertake work does not return to a normal way of life, but may return to criminal activity. So Minister Musiol was speaking about matters that have nothing to do with what LE MONDE was writing about. The way the paper interpreted the matter resulted from the fact that Minister Musiol said that the legal measures in question enable parasitism to be curbed. Important court decisions are meant to serve as reeducation and are meant to restrict the influence of criminal elements on life. The similarity between Minister Musiol's expression "parasitic way of life" and the name of the law was sufficient to present false information which made it seem to a reader in France or in Poland that there are labor camps in Poland to which courts can send the political opposition en masse. This is quite simply one way of presenting Poland as a country where a blood-curdling repression exists on a wide scale.

In this connection I would like to say how the implementation of the law against social parasitism is proceeding. The general courts have not examined any case of avoiding work and of parasitism, so no one has been sentenced for the above offenses. I have accurate data about what kind of cases have reached the courts as a result of the 26 October 1982 law on conduct toward people who avoid work. I will not weary you with this, since I have a list of names of people whom the courts have sentenced for offenses described in the law, and a list of those whom the courts have found not guilty. The list gives the names of several people who have been not guilty in one case, been acquitted in another case, given 3 months imprisonment in another case, and so on. Talks with people who avoid work and yet have material resources of dubious origin at their disposal reveal that during the first half of this year, 33,000 such people were checked, and 20,000 of these are already working. To prevent any new misunderstandings, this does not mean, however, that they have undertaken compulsory work. It quite simply means that they have been given various job offers in offices, and that they have chosen the work that suits them and have started working. The number of people who refused employment or avoided looking for employment amounts to 800. The cases of these people are subject to different procedures. Out of these 800 people, 461 have been recorded in a special list of people who stubbornly refuse to work. Of these, 365 started working after having been recorded in the list, and 100 people still have to be dealt with. This is the reality behind the implementation of the law against social parasitism. I wish to say that in no way does it justify this kind of black propaganda about Poland. This is a misunderstanding which I wanted to explain before we start, and now I am ready for questions.

[Chairman] Thank you, Mr Minister, and now, please let us have questions. Is anyone going to ask one?

[Question from Marian Kaflarski, AFP] Mr Minister, I take it from what you have said that no one has been recorded in any list for being a so-called political prisoner or for holding certain views.

Of course not.

[Question from Robert Stribel] Minister, one of the decisions of the ninth party congress was to prevent the holding of state and party posts by the same person. I would like to know about the government's views in the case of the general -- whether he might drop one of his functions and when.

[Urban] As General Jaruzelski himself announced, he may soon resign from his post as minister of national defense. The ninth party congress views the principle of not accumulating posts in a general way, which does not mean that the party leader must not form a government. Moreover, the general said in one of his speeches that he considers the holding of his present functions the result of a special situation. This is all I have to say on this subject.

[Question from AP] Minister, could you tell us whether the date of the trial of the KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and Solidarity leaders has been fixed?

[Urban] Four persons from KOR will be put on the trial: Kuron, Michnik, Wujec, and Romaszewski. The act of indictments will soon be submitted to a military court. It has not yet been submitted. The date of the trial depends on when the defendants finish reading the indictments. They will answer the charges resulting from Article 128 based on Article 123 of the Penal Code, which deals with conspiring against the basic political and defense interests of the state. I have supplied this information in advance of the submission of charges.

Seven persons will be put on trial as former Solidarity leaders: Gwiazda, Jaworski, Jurczyk, Modzelewski, Palka, Rozplochowski, and Rulewski, who have been studying their charges since mid-August. They will be tried on charges resulting from Article 123 of the Penal Code -- conspiring against the state. The date of their trial has not been fixed. It depends on when the defendants complete studying the evidence.

[Question from Robert Stribel] Minister, does Polish law stipulate that studying evidence should be completed by a certain deadline? Can such study go on indefinitely?

[Urban] The prosecutor is also disturbed by this unending study of evidence, but this is what the defendants are doing. Polish law states that a defendant must be given all the time he needs to study the charges against him. I do not know how this is regulated in practice, I do not know whether there are any legal possiblities for encouraging [doping] such study.

[Question from journalist Bobinski] Does this mean that Litynski's trial has been postponed -- but this is no doubt obvious. As for Jozef Lipski, has his trial been postponed and has the prosecutor dropped the charges against him?

[Urban] According to the information I have just presented, he (Jozef Lipski) is not a defendant, but I am not certain whether there is a case against him on some other charge.

[Question from BBC] As for the trial of KOR leaders, are we to understand that Litynski is no longer held by the authorities since you have not mentioned his name? Or has the case against him been dropped?

[Urban] I have not mentioned Litynski because he is not in the hands of the authorities. The case against him has not been dropped.

Any more questions?

None?

I am surprised at this because I received many telephoned questions before this conference.

[The unidentified chairman of the conference] Perhaps Minister Urban will deem it appropriate to answer these questions on this occasion.

[Urban] Although at one time radio and television journalists asked me not to answer their questions unless they are here to register the proceedings live, I will answer the question about the dealings between the Church and the state, especially about the agricultural fund and assistance for agriculture. I have been told that the Ministry of Justice is about to complete an initial draft law on the funds and that this draft will soon be subjected to legislative processes. The commission of experts on assistance for agriculture will begin its talks this month. Also this month the joint commission of the government and the Episcopate will meet to discuss broader issues. It is expected that some members of the Episcopate will travel to attend the synod.

I have also been asked about those who are serving sentences for political offenses and who were arrested after 22 July. At the moment, 55 people are serving sentences for political offenses. They include 44 persons whose sentences have been halved through amnesty. After the abolition of martial law 145 investigations were instituted against 177 persons suspected of political offenses. Of these 177 persons, 166 have been temporarily detained. I have also been asked how many perosns have come into the open. Some 293 persons have done so up to now.

I have also been asked about Frasyniuk in connection with the reports in the Western press that he is having difficulties in prison. The prison authorities have told me that it is true that after reveille on 11 September the prisoners in Frasyniuk's penetentiary began kicking the doors, for which offense they were punished by 15 days of aggravated rigors of imprisonment. Frasyniuk, who was one of these prisoners and who was told about his punishment on 15 September, refused to leave his cell and was removed from it by force. Because this involved pulling and pushing, in line with the prison regulations, Frasyniuk was examined by a doctor, who found a bruise on his wrist. On 22 September Frasyniuk reported to the governor of the penitentiary and said that his conduct that resulted in his punishment had ben incorrect. For this reason the punishment of 15 days of aggravated rigors of imprisonment was dropped in his case.

[Question from Robert Stribel] Minister, you are not prepared for this, but I would like to know about the present volume of Polish tourism abroad. Are you able to say something on this subject in comparision with, say, last year?

[Urban] Let me see, perhaps I have some data. No, I have none, but is Mr Rucinski here?

[Rucinski] He is.

[Urban] Good. He will supply you with the necessary data. But in connection with your question I can say something about the problem of people defecting from various foreign excursions, which the Western press has recently reported with a great hullabaloo. You realize that such incidents as, for example, the defection of a number of persons who traveled to Turin to attend a soccer match, are just a drop in the ocean of the people traveling abroad. As for the reasons for such defections, this is now I see them: At the moment it is not difficult to travel out of Poland legally. It is enough to have an invitation from a person living in the West. That is why these defections seem illogical. After all, why defect and why make such sensational gestures? Well, such gestures are necessary because otherwise it is very difficult to obtain a residentail visa and a labor permit in the West. If one "defects" and asks for asylum, one attracts the attention of the press and can obtain that which a normal, legal Polish tourist is unable to obtain. To obtain it, it is necessary to present oneself as a political victim and supply the press with the answers like those given to LA REPUBLICA by one of those 40 soccer fans who defected in Italy. I quote: "There is a shortage of staple foods in Poland and military repression is rife everywhere. That is why we took advantage of this soccer match to defect." Ordinary people who want to leave Poland and to take up a job in the West because of the differences in the exchange rate of currencies put their names down for such excursions. This is the reason why there is such a high percentage of defections among such excursionists. Having defected, the defectors make some dramatic gestures to indicate that they have broken off with their own country. This is a way to obtain the right to assylum. That is all, there are no more questions.

COURT RECEIVES INDICTMENT OF SOLIDARITY LEADERS

LD291632 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] The Supreme Military Prosecutor's Office has submitted to the Warsaw Military District Court an act of indictment against the former members of the antistate union KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee]. The act of indictment embraces Jaceb Kuron, Adam Michnik, Henyrk Wujec, and Zbigniew Romaszewski. They are charged with undertaking preparatory actions aimed at overthrowing by force the constitutional system of the PPR and at weakening the defensive strength of the state.

TRYBUNA LUDU DESCRIBES HARDEK TV INTERVIEW

AU281532 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Sep 83 p 5

[Text] (PAP) -- Over 300 people who carried out illegal activities in various underground structures have come out of hiding by taking advantage of the Amnesty Law.

One of them is Wladyslaw Hardek, one of the main leaders of Solidarity. After coming out of hiding he appeared before Polish television cameras where he presented the motives that influenced his decision to resign from illegal political activities. Wladyslaw Hardek appeared a second time on the main television news program of 24 September to deny rumors promoted in various leaflets and by Western radio stations, about the alleged "arrest of an underground activist immediately after he gave himself up." Here is a record of W. Hardek's conversation with the television correspondent.

At the beginning Wladyslaw Hardek agrees to have a conversation, not an interview, about the start he made in the work he has resumed. The conversation takes place outside the entrance to the Lenin steelworks in Krakow. I do not really know what you are interested in, W. Hardek says, but I think that I should, on the other hand, show myself to people so as to convince them that I am working. The journalist interrupts at this stage to say that W. Hardek already appeared on television after he took advantage of the amnesty, only then he did not raise his head so now it is difficult to recognize him. You were, he says, one of the leaders of Solidarity and a member of the National Coordinating Committee... Yes, but now I am a worker at the Lenin steelworks again, interrupts Wladyslaw Hardek. He shows the viewers a pass into the steelworks with the number 021591 on it and adds that he has been working since 19 September 1983. After leaving the underground, he says, I rested a little and after a few days I started work.

How were you received at the steelworks, the journalist asks. I went back to a job which was similar to the one I had before, W. Hardek replies. I am a steelworks machine mechanic. I work as a skilled roll grinder. I have 50 workers in my section. You have been shown a lot of trust, the journalist breaks in.

So I returned to work, W. Hardek continues, I am doing a similar job to the one I did before, although it is in a different department, and as a consequence of this I have not been credited with a work continuity record and have thus lost a 20-year period of service. I would like to remind you that I have worked these 20 years at the Lenin steelworks. My friends gave me a very warm welcome. I feared that it might have been worse. After a 2-year break I have noticed, W. Hardek says, that there are similar problems at the plant to the ones we had before, but there are also others which result from the different social and interpersonal relations situation. Our tasks are at the moment very exacting. One must somehow try to find one's feet in this new situation. We have many complex organizational and supply-related issues at the Lenin steelworks, as well as ones which are social in the broadest sense of the world. In answer to the journalist's next question which was -- After giving the matter some thought for several weeks, because this is how long it has been since you came out of hiding, would you have still made the same decision? -- W. Hardek says, "There have already been many decisions for me; I am tired of decisions. I simply want to work in peace."

Replying, in conclusion, to the question -- Will you in future agree to appear before the television cameras once again? -- W. Hardek said, I think that today has been one of those particular occasions. It is difficult to talk in front of cameras; people are still not too sure about these cameras of ours. However, I think that we should talk if the camera is there. W. Hardek reminds us of his "specific work address" which is -- the Lenin steelworks, the hot rolled sheet mill department, the roller grindery.

PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION EVALUATES EXPULSIONS

LD300912 Warsaw PAP in English 2122 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 29 Sept -- Over the first six months of the current year the party control commissions at all levels examined over 3.5 cases of misconduct by party members, some of them appealing party penalties, and held about 3,000 warning talks mostly concerning the ideological-political postures.

The transgressions upon party ethics were the reason behind the biggest number of expulsions from the party over the reviewd period, according to the evaluation made today by the Central Party Control Commission (CKKP) at its 10th plenary session here chaired by Jerzy Urbanski.

Sizing up the work by Party Control Commission of lower levels the central party control body said that they do not allow arbitrary interpretations of the PUWP statutes and do not turn a blind eye to instances of violation of moral norms by party members.

The misconduct that comes up for castigation includes the abuse of positions for private profit, arrogant haughtiness in office, cronyism, pursuit of private advantage, muzzling of criticism.

About 20 percent of the examined cases were concerned with economic inefficiency, wastefulness and disrespect for social property.

The key issue now is the further strengthening of the control role played by the basic party organizations, said the central commission.

GAS ALLOCATIONS REDUCED FOR PRIVATE CARS

LD291951 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] A communique by the main power economy inspectorate:

Owing to a lack of financial resources for the purchase of oil and fuel in the second payments zone, coupled with a speedy increase in the number of privately-owned cars, it is necessary to make a temporary reduction in gasoline in the fourth quarter of this year and the first quarter of 1984. This reduction is introduced at a time when for reasons of climate the use of fuel by the population is smaller. This reduction dictated by necessity is aimed at accumulating the necessary reserves of gasoline for the next spring and summer season.

Thus, in the next two quarters allocations of gasoline for privately-owned cars are reduced as follows: by 20 liters per quarter for engines up to 900cc capacity and by 30 liters per quarter for cars with larger engines. The quarterly allocation of seven fillings can be made at any time throughout the country, including the voivodship where the vehicle is registered.

CIOSEK ENDS VISIT TO USSR TO DISCUSS WORK, WAGES

LD292025 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Stanislaw Ciosek, minister of labor, wages and social affairs, has ended his visit in Moscow. Views and experiences involving the activities of both countries' ministries were exchanged. Particular attention was paid to the relationship of work to wages.

ANDROPOV'S STATEMENT ON DISARMAMENT REPORTED

AU292055 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] TASS has published the declaration made by Comrade Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, in connection with certain issues of the international situation and, in particular, disarmament. In the nuclear century, he stressed, responsible politicians have only one option: to do all they can to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. Our line continues to be oriented in the direction of preserving and strengthening peace, toward lessening tension and stopping the arms race, and toward expanding and deepening cooperation among countries. This is the resolute desire of the CPSU and of all Soviet people.

After stressing that for 2 years Soviet-U.S. negotiations have been underway in connection with one of the most urgent problems: cutting back on nuclear weapons in Europe, the declaration stressed that the stance of the Soviet side pursues mutually acceptable solutions on an honest and equitable basis, solutions that will not affect the legitimate interests of anyone. We are principal opponents of the competition in the field of manufacturing and accumulating mass destruction weapons, Yuriy Andropov stated. All those who raise their voice today against the reckless arms race and for the defense of peace can rest assured that the Soviet Union's policy and that of other socialist countries is oriented toward implementing those goals.

The Soviet Union wants to live in peace with all countries, including the United States. It does not plot aggressive plans, it does not impose the arms race on anyone, and does not impose its social order on anyone. Our plans and aspirations, Yuriy Andropov stated in conclusion, are reflected in the tangible proposals oriented toward achieving a decisive turning point toward a better atmosphere in the international arena.

PRC COOPERATIVIST DELEGATION RECEIVED BY DINCA

AU271958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/9/1983 -- Ion Dinca, Romanian first deputy prime minister, received on September 27, the delegation of the Supply and Sale Cooperatives Federation of the People's Republic of China, led by Pan Yao, chairman of the federation, who are paying a visit to Romania. During the talk, stress was laid with satisfaction on the fine relations of friendship and economic collaboration established between the two countries and peoples, relations on multiple planes, in keeping with the decisions and understandings convenanted at top level. In this context, questions were approached in connection with the possibilities of developing the Romanian-Chinese collaboration as regards cooperatives. The interview passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Meets Niculescu, Departs

AU291656 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1623 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/9/1983 -- A delegation of the Federation of Supply and Sales Cooperatives in the People's China, led by Pan Yao, chairman of the federation, conducted talks with Paul Niculescu, Centrocoop [Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives] chairman, analyzing the stage attained by the bilateral relations in the field of cooperation, and the prospects of their further development.

Highlighting with satisfaction the positive evolution of these relations, the sides expressed the mutual wish to intensify their cooperation and established adequate measures in this respect. They also approached a series of aspects concerning the participation of the two sides in the development of collaboration within the world cooperative movement. On September 23 the Chinese Delegation concluded their Romanian visit.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH NETHERLANDS

AU291544 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1523 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/9/1983 -- Over September 26-29 Bucharest hosted the proceedings of the seventh session of the Romanian-Dutch Joint Commission on Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation that looked into the stage attained by the bilateral economic trade and agreed on measures to give an impetus to the economic cooperation between the two countries, particularly in machine building, electric, (?electronic), electrotechnical and chemical industries, agriculture and food industry. Likewise, the sides analyzed prospects of the Romanian-Dutch cooperation on third markets. At the conclusion of proceedings a protocol was signed.

OPREA RECEIVES MACEDONIAN ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN

AU291421 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Talks were held in Bucharest today between Comrades Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Dragoljub Stavrev, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. Stressing the decisive importance of meetings and talks between the Romanian and Yugoslav party-state leaders, the sides emphasized with satisfaction the continuous development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. They also examined aspects of the development of economic relations between Romania and Yugoslavia, and in this context, cooperation ventures between our country and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia stemming from agreements and conventions concluded at summit level. Special attention was given to ways of expanding and diversifying commercial exchanges, and of intensifying cooperation and collaboration in various production branches of mutual interest. Both sides expressed the determination to take further steps to increase bilateral economic exchanges and to expand cooperation in other areas.

DASCALESCU ADDRESSES MEDICAL STAFF CONFERENCE

AU291042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1005 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/9/1983 -- A two-day (September 27 and 28) all-country conference of medical and nursing staff was held in Romania's capital city. 237 participants took the floor in relation to the reports read by executives of the Ministry of Health. Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of Romania, took the floor at the end of the proceedings, pointing to the fact that the items on the agenda of the conference of the basic staff working in the field of medical assistance brought out in bold relief the steady concerns of the party and its general secretary for a continuous rise in the people's standards of living.

In an enthusiastic atmosphere, the participants in the conference adopted the text of a telegram addressed to the general secretary of the party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu.

SFRY 'WILL NOT PARTICIPATE' IN SEOUL IPU SESSION

LD291529 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1341 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 29 September (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia will not participate in the 70th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union [IPU] to take place in Seoul, capital of the Republic of Korea.

The above was announced today (Thursday) by a press spokesman for the Yugoslav Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. The spokesman stated that Yugoslavia had arrived at this decision since the situation which has arisen following the downing of the South Korean airliner has caused conditions for the holding of the Interparliamentary Union Conference in Seoul to deteriorate.

The spokesman for the Yugoslav Government pointed out that Yugoslavia was opposed to the holding of the Interparliamentary Union Conference in Seoul since the decision to hold the session in Seoul was passed in Rome last October by a majority vote and not by consensus.

The Yugoslav Government spokesman stated that Yugoslavia will continue to pursue its hitherto extremely good cooperation with the Interparliamentary Union of which it is an active member.

SPILJAK MEETS WITH COUNTRIES' LEADERS AT UN

LD300858 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] United Nations, September 29 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Spiljak had separate meetings here today (Thursday) with Finnish President Mauno Koivisto, Peruvian First Vice-President Fernando Schwalb Lopez Aldana, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, and Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Jurtado Larrea.

Spiljak is attending the 38th session of the UN General Assembly.

Yugoslavia's bilateral relations with Finland, Peru, Egypt, and Ecuador and cooperation within the Movement of Non-alignment, i.e., the group of non-aligned and neutral European countries, were discussed during the meetings.

MARKOVIC HOLDS TALKS WITH GDR'S STOPH 29 SEP

LD292021 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1938 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Sep (TANJUG) -- Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today held talks with Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who is on an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council. The talks were also attended by Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Ljubo Majeric, SFRY ambassador to Berlin; and Ralph Hartmann, GDR ambassador to Belgrade.

During the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, the development of cooperation between the LCY and the SED as well as between our two countries was assessed as positive. Mutual interest was expressed in their further promotion on the principled bases established by the joint documents adopted at the highest level. It was stated that favorable conditions existed in this respect.

Dragoslav Markovic spoke about the LCY activity in the implementation of the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress as regards further development of socialist self-management and the implementation of the policy of econoimc stabilization. He also spoke about the efforts made by the LCY and Yugoslavia in the struggle for peace, international cooperation, security, and development in the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations, and the workers, communist, and other progressive movements in the world. Willy Stoph spoke about the SED activity in the solution of questions of socio-economic development and especially about the stances and activity of the SED and the GDR on the internaional plane. Both sides expressed concern about the worsening of the international situation. Special attention was paid in this connection to the situation in Europe, to the questions of disarmament and to the struggle for the preservation of peace.

INTERIOR MINISTER DOLANC TO ATTEND PRC TALKS

Departs 28 Sep

LD291012 Belgrade TANJUG in Enlgish 0905 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade 29 September (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Government member and Secretary for Internal Affairs Stane Dolanc left Belgrade yesterday evening (Wednesday) on an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

During the visit, the Yugoslav delegation will hold discussions with its host on the further promotion of cooperation between the organs of internal affairs of the two friendly countries.

Arrives in Beijing

LD291848 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1627 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Internal Affairs Stane Dolanc arrived here today (Thursday) on an official visit to the People's Republic of China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

At Beijing Airport Dolanc was greeted by Minister of Public Security Liu Fuzhi and Minister of State Security Ling Jin [name as received]. Yugoslav Ambassador to China Sava Obradovic was also present.

An official spokesman in Beijing has announced that Dolanc will be received by Chinese leaders and have talks at the public security and state security ministries.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON MOJSOV'S LIBYAN TALKS

Meets Libyan Counterpart

LD232014 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1616 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Tripilo, Sept 23 (TANJUG) -- The all-round development of Yugoslav-Libyan relations, particularly in economic and scientific-technical cooperation, was in the focus of the talks, resumed here in Tripoli today, Friday, between Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov and Libyan Secretary of the Bureau for External Relations 'Abd al-Ati al-'Ubaydi.

An exhaustive exchange of views was made on the occasion on the situation in the Middle East and in Africa. The need was noted for investing additional efforts on the part of the non-aligned towards seeking peaceful solutions and eliminating crisis spots in these world regions.

Lazar Mojsov is on a brief working visit to Libya.

Spokesman Describes Talks

LD291858 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, September 29 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and the Libyan Jamahiriya have stated the concern with the unfavourable development of the situation in the world during Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov's visit to Tripoli last week, it was stated today, Thursday, in Belgrade at the regular press conference in the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry.

Therefore, the two countries urge the Movement of Nonalignment to invest further efforts towards settling the world crisis in order to have the world peace preserved, cooperation on equal footing promoted, and better conditions created for an unimpeded development of all countries, an official spokesman of the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat also said.

In the talks Mojsov had with Libyan revolutionary leader Mu'ammar al' Qadhdhafi and Secretary General of the Bureau for External Relations 'Abd al-'Ati Al'Ubaydi questions regarding the Middle East crisis, Lebanon, the Problem of Chad, and a number of other issues were also discussed. The Federal Foreign Secretariat spokesman further said that during Mojsov's visit extensive possibilities for further promotion of Yugoslav-Libyan bilateral relations, particularly in the economic field, were pointed out, too.

SWAPO'S NUJOMA INTERVIEWED AT VISIT'S END

LD292313 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1838 GMT 20 Sep 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, September 29 (TANJUG) -- We leave Yugoslavia encouraged in the further struggle for Namibia's independence, leader of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) San Nujoma told TANJUG at the end of histhree-day visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance.

Nujoma said that Yugoslavia had once again confirmed its full support of the liberation organization of the South-West Africa peoples. We informed our Yugoslav hosts in detail about SWAPO's future diplomatic and other steps. In the fruitful talks with top Yugoslav figures we were told that we would have Yugoslavia's material aid and political and diplomatic support in the fight against apartheid and fascism, the SWAPO leader said.

SOCIAL PLANNING CHIEF ADDRESSES FEDERAL CHAMBER

LD281807 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0931 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- The director general of the Federal Institute of Social Planning began his report, given to the session of the Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly today, by noting that the year 1983 will be more difficult and harder in relation to the previous years.

We brought forward into this year accumulated material problems, contradictions, unfavorable trends of stagnation, a decline in economic activity and its qualities. In drafting economic policy for this year we relied on the implementation of the documents of the long-term program of economic stabilization adopted by that time.

According to the latest data on production, other economic activities, and trends, some specific positive developments can be noted which are invaluable to us and which occurred owing to the efforts made by the work collectives and to the adopted economic policy measures. Despite reduced imports and other unfavorable circumstances the level of industrial production has been maintained, and in August a considerable increase was in fact fulfilled. Agricultural production is approximately on the level of the record yield last year. Exports are at last year's level, but a considerable increase has been fulfilled with regard to the convertible area.

Tourist activity has been registering a significant increase, and the foreign currency influx is approximately as planned. The planned reduction has been attained in investments. General and joint consumption too have registered a reduced growth. Organizations of associated labor have expressed a general acceptance of the stabilization program with intensified preparations for its implementaation. A rather more successful supply of vital products has been attained for our market and population.

However, stagnation has not been overcome and the necessary qualitative changes have not appeared. The difficult problems of the foreign exchange financial liquidity and of maintaining it, the problems of the dinar liquidity and its solution, and especially the problems of inflation and of curbing it, also still persist. Our development is still accompanied by previous difficult problems such as employment, which this year has been joined by the problem of the standard of living -- specifically, a decrease in the standard of living, which is becoming a fairly delicate factor in our entire social and economic policy of development at this time and during the ensuing period.

On the whole, from the present economic situation there flows the further continuation of stagnation -- that is the accumulation of difficulties and the exacerbation of the contradictions of our material and social development. This is also the basic reason why we opted for the first stage of the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization, which will cover approximately this year and the next 2, during which we must overcome the crisis situation and establish the conditions necessary to change the negative trends in a positive direction.

The Federal Executive Council has made the assessment that the changes enjoined by the implementation of the stabilization program must be carried out comprehensively and simultaneously. This is so that most of them can be carried out by the end of this year and the beginning of the next in order to create the conditions to revive production and to raise the quality of economic operations for next year, that is, to enable associated labor to count on the fullest possible and timely outlined conditions of economic operations. This is the key condition for a general mobilization of all the forces and resources in the implementation of the policy of relying on our own resources.

As reported recently, industrial production in August was 3.9 percent up on the same month last year and, following the July 1.6 percent drop, this is a significant encouragement. The industrial production index compared with the same period last year is 100.3 percent and, by the end of this year this positive growth is expected to remain, so that for the year as a whole industrial production will register a growth of approximately 1 percent.

It is favorable to note that a considerable number of sectors of the manufacturers of reproduction material have for a long time now maintained a high level of production.

Production in energy industry branches, with the exception of the oil industry, is also rising, and the same applies to metallurgy and basic chemical industry and some other branches of industry.

So, despite the well-known supply problem -- particularly with imported raw materials and reproduction materials -- the considerable deteriorating energy situation of the last few months, and the problem of illiquidity and disruptions in social reproduction, analyses nevertheless show that since May this year there has been a tendency toward a modest revival of industrial production, and unless serious energy problems occur we can reckon that this year's industrial production will register a positive growth, Sindjic opined.

The overall growth of agricultural production is at the level of last year's record yield. The estimated wheat yield amounts to 5.52 million tons or 5.8 percent of last year, while according to the present evaluation the purchase has been running at the 3.3 million tons of mercantile wheat level, which means that our requirements for this type of grain can be satisfied until the next harvest without importing any. This year, after 294,000 tons of wheat were imported, it was earmarked mainly for the federal commodity reserve. The Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina was allowed to export approximately 400,000 tons of wheat and flour. The estimated corn yield (in mid-August) amounts to 10.8 million tons, which is approximately 3 percent down from last year (drought will somewhat reduce this yield).

On the basis of the prepared agreement on organized purchase, approximately 3.2 million tons will be bought. This will ensure our domestic requirements with the possibility of exporting a certain amount of this produce. Production of industrial plants this year will be below the planned level. Sugar beet production will be negligibly higher, but about 100,000 metric tons of sugar will have to be imported. There has been a serious shortfall in sunflower production (one-third down from last year when we had a poor crop). This will necessitate increased imports of edible oil amounting to approximately 190,000 metric tons or approximately two-thirds of our country's consumption.

Although it will not match the record yield, a good crop of fruit and grapes is expected in 1983. Stockbreeding production continues with trends toward stagnation. Pig farming has been reduced considerably. This has an unfavorable effect on domestic market supplies and on exports of meat and of processed meat food.

Latest data show that in recent months there has been a modest fall in construction activity, but that there has been some increase in construction work contracting. However, there has been a reduction in contract negotiations to carry out investment work abroad. Basically speaking, the economic situation is still characterized by unfavorable trends, which are a consequence of the difficulties accumulated over a period of many years. In these conditions the level of demand will keep surpassing the possibilities of supply. As a result, the tension within the commodity-monetary relations is not being diminished, Sindjic stressed.

During the 8 months of this year exports have been at the appropriate level last year, but in August it was increased by 19 percent compared with the same month last year. Accordingly exports into the convertible area were 15 percent up, and 37 percent up in August as compared with August last year, while imports were 9 percent down, and 4 percent down in August compared with the same month last year. It transpires from the above that the degree of which imports were covered by exports increased from 49 percent to 57 percent during this period.

The imports of equipment have reached $960 million, which has exhausted the revised plan of imports for this year.

The maintenance of foreign financial liquidity continues to be the crucial task in our economic situation, according to Sindjic. All the obligations due to be met were met by the end of August at the cost of well-known enormous efforts. Midway through the year the total foreign debt amounted to $18.7 billion, out of which the debts owed to the convertible area amount to $17 billion (excluding short-term credits to 1 January 1985 which amount to $1.7 billion.)

The problems concerning dinar liquidity are very acute and growing increasingly difficult. Despite the measures adopted in August, reserves have dropped by 1.7 percent and funds from the primary issue have noticeably increased. A large number of banks have found themselves without any liquid funds or on the border of illiquidity. Despite this, the banks continue to step up capital investment, and the high level of debts owed by organizations of associated labor to the banks constitutes a particular problems. A growing number of giro accounts are blocked owing to the economy's failure to meet its obligations to the banks. The reciprocal debts between organizations of associated labor amounted in the first 6 months of the year to approximately 240 billion dinars or 51 percent more than in the same period last year. At the same time losses in the economy are growing and in the first 6 months amounted to 75 billion dinars or 67 percent more than in the same period last year.

The investments paid during the same period amounted to 453 billion dinars, which is to say, they rose nominally by 13 percent and in real terms dropped by approximately 15 percent, and their decline for the whole year is expected to amount to nearly 20 percent. In this connection it should be borne in mind that on 31 March 1983 investments exceeded the planned level by 587 billion dinars or at a rate 58.3 percent higher than the preliminary estimate, which was 1,007 billion dinars.

The situation on the market continues to be characterized by numerous disruptions and the latest accelerated rise in prices. As compared with the same period last year, retail prices rose in the first 8 months of this year by 33.2 percent and the cost of living by 35.6 percent.

The total amount of net personal incomes of those who are employed in the social sector rose in the first 8 months by 25 percent and in August by 28.8 percent, while the level of employment in the social sector rose by 2 percent. The nominal increase in the total value of retail trade continue to be approximately 30 percent. On the basis of these figures, the average real paid net personal income dropped in real terms by 9.6 percent in the first 8 months and if one takes into account the drop in incomes during the preceding years one may reach the conclusion that the present real net personal income per worker is at the same level as in 1969.

Milos Sindjic then spoke about the Federal Executive Council's activity and the efforts being made toward stabilization. In keeping with its responsibilities the Federal Executive Council has devoted most of its activities to efforts aimed at solving the current problems and, in particular, to creating the conditions necessary to keep production, export, and consumption within the planned limits, eliminating halts and disruptions in the process of social reproduction; and preparing economic policies for the following year. A whole series of preparations have also been made and the appropriate proposals for changes in the conditions of economic activity have been formulated within the framework of the organs and working bodies of the Federal Executive Council on the basis or orientations agreed to under the stabilization program.

For instance, the Federal Executive Council is preparing a complete and radical financial operation connected with a series of changes in the systemic solutions, which is the task of the first stage of the realization of the stabilization program.

Shortcomings and lack of discipline in the application of foreign currency regulations have manifested themselves in foreign currency transactions, which has led to an unsatisfactory situation in this sector. Measures aimed at overcoming this situation are being considered. Formulation of the financing of the federal budget is in progress. The proposed changes in the law on the financing of the federation have been prepared.

The programs of the fall sowing operations have been prepared in order to create the necessary conditions for their successful implementation (securing funds for fertilizers, seeds, spare parts, fuel and so forth). Work is in progress for the timely adoption of production and retail prices for 1984, which should be stimulative. The adoption of measures aimed at the ceaselessly raising exports continues to be at the focus of attention of the Federal Executive Council and its organs, and the same applies to measures aimed at ensuring the more successful utilization of goods credits and other possibilities for the growth of production and thus also of exports. The Federal Executive Council has devoted a great deal of its activities to the regularization of relations on the market and the implementation of the agreed policy of prices, especially since the expiry of the decision on maximizing the prices of individual products and services, which lead to a rapid increase in the prices at which producers sell their products and services. In August the Federal Executive Council discussed this situation several times and adopted the appropriate decisions and proposed the corresponding lines of action. Over the last few days the Federal Executive Council finalized a number of conclusions and attitudes on the regulating of relations on the market and in prices.

The policy of reducing the balance of payments, Sindjic said, must continue in 1984, and that must be the task for that year. The following year every effort must be made to achieve a balance of payments surplus exceeding $500 million. The realization of a balance of payments surplus is the prerequisite for the regular repayment of debts and for thus being able and by restraining inflation to increase our credit capacity for foreign financial cooperation.

Sindjic also dwelt in his report on the realization of the long-term program of economic stabilization. After the completion of the work on the adoption of the long-term program of economic stabilization, work continued in the Federal Executive Council on the adoption of the plan for the implementation of these documents. A commission was set up for the preparation and realization of the plan for the realization of the plan for the realization [as received] of the long-term program of economic stabilization. The plan was adopted (as an open document, which may be further expanded) on 4 August.

The plan also contains a review of the tasks aimed at implementing the plan for the realization of the long-term program of economic stabilization and specifies who is responsible for what and within what periods of time. The first stage covers the period up to the end of 1985, in other words, up to 1986. During this stage specific and urgent measures will be adopted in order to reverse the existing negative trends in economic life. The most necessary changes in and additions to the economic-systemic solutions will also be made in order to create the necessary systemic foundations for further successful development. The plan also presupposes parallel work on preparing an integrated technological, scientific, and energy strategy and study of other factors of long-term development and adoption of the new long-term and medium-term plan for the period up to 1990 or 2000 respectively, which will make it possible to achieve more ambitious aims in the second stage with regard to the country's material and self-managing social development.

A new concept of the resolution and the accompanying documents for 1984 was adopted after several discussions and consultations.

We consider that it is not only necessary to establish the annual economic policy for the next year, but that it should also be worked out before what is in fact meant by the first stage of economic stabilization. So the documents issued under the name of resolution would also contain an integral part which would specify the tasks of the first stage. The Federal Executive Council worked hard on this, and a new version of these documents has been completed.

The view, which became crystalized during the discussion so far, held that the timetable and the synchronization of all the moves to be made in this sphere are of exceptional importance in the whole business of changing economic-systemic solution and material relations. In order to ensure the success of the moves to be made in various spheres of reproduction it is necessary that they be made at the same time and within the shortest period of time during the transition to 1984.

Among other things the following is what we have in mind in this connection:

-- An entire financial operation which would resolve the question of internal illiquidity. What is envisaged, primarily, is a change in the law on turnover funds. Together with this the dilemma between the conversion and rescheduling of reciprocal debts of the organizations of associated labor and activities outside the economy would be tackled.

-- The reform of prices in order to resolve the questions of disparity, and, also, changes in the law on the foundations of the system of prices and on social control. This would create the conditions for the real declaration of the value of social assets and incomes. On the basis of this decisions would be made on whether to rehabilitate or liquidate individual organizations of associated labor.

-- Changes in the credit-monetary system and in the system of financing individual aspects of expenditure are envisoned in order to cut out deficitary financing.

-- Improvements in the foreign currency complex, especially an improvement of the solutions and regulations on foreign currency dealings and credit relations with foreign countries.

-- Changes in the use of the entire income by the workers, coupled with comprehensive and efficient functioning of the delegate system, ranging from the banks, self-management interest communities to sociopolitical communities.

-- The taxation system, (agreement).

-- The social complex measures should keep abreast of the changes in material relations.

In accordance with this, the weight of the economic policy in 1984 would be: The establishment of conditions to revive production without which not one strategic objective of the policy of economic stabilization can be attained; maintenance of foreign currency and dinar liquidity; curbing inflation and settling the conditions on the market; solution of the problem of unemployment; resolute reduction of expenditure to the level of available resources; consolidation of the material position of the economy and encouragement of production and of productive work; more realistic showing of the results of work and of making good the losses and deficits; faster development of economically inadequately developed republics and of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo; and consolidation of all-people's defense and self-protection.

The reduction in the number of short-term and temporary measures and the replacement of restrictive and administrative measures with long-term economic measures is a necessary condition for the opening of the prospect for the way out of the crisis situation.

On this basis alone it will be possible to revive production and the general growth of economic qualities, which must be the objective of the economic policy for 1984.

In conclusion, the fact must be borne in mind that the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization impinges on certain interests, acquired positions, and privileges and that its successful implementation presupposes changes in the conduct and in modifications relative to these positions. In this respect the role of subjective factors is irreplaceable. Liquidation of unprofitable factories, vigorous reduction of the ramified apparatus of officials, liquidation of the division of the Yugoslav economic area, of autarchy, etc, are not only a task of our joint economic and development policy but a task of all self-management factors of our Yugoslav community. The activity and the role which in this respect are carried out by the Federal Executive Council are only one segment of this complicated complex. The implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization implies organized work and synchronized action by all the subjects of our socialist self-management society. Success in this respect depends crucially on the activities in organizations of associated labor, in municipalities and in the republic and autonomous provinces. It is thus very important indeed to increase activity on the preparation and implementation of the plans to carry out our stabilization program, Sindjic said at the end of his address.

COMMITTEE REJECTS DEVELOPMENT POLICY PROPOSAL

LD292327 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1743 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Sep (TANJUG) -- The proposal of the Federal Executive Council concerning the determination of the development policy next year, which was submitted as working material preceding the adoption of the 1984 resolution, did not obtain the support of the delegates at today's meeting of the SFRY Assembly's Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries. The delegates emphasized that without a radical implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization and the determination of a more resolute economic policy for the forthcoming period it would be impossible to expect an improvement in the socioeconomic situation.

It was emphasized that there could be no serious change unless the policy of reliance on our own forces was elaborated as quickly as possible. Apart from this, the elaboration of a program to reduce our indebtedness is also a priority task. If next year is really exceptionally important and decisive in the economic development, the delegates emphasized, then we cannot go into it without a clear strategy of economic relations with the world, precise export plans and a prepared, long-term policy on how to rid ourselves of debts.

Even if we ignore the observations that the proposal material is "a badly rewritten stablization program" and "a prognosis with unclear data," the general view expressed by the delegates remains that the Federal Executive Council must propose a courageous and well-documented resolution for next year.